The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4174. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Counting of the Electoral Votes.

Two Hundred and Twelve Votes for Lincoln and Johnson.

Twenty-one for McClellan and Pendleton.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN CONGRESS

Resolutions of Inquiry Passed by Both Houses.

Complete Exchange of Prisoners of War Agreed Upon.

Three Thousand to be Delivered Weekly.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The counting of the votes of the Electoral College was to-day the occasion of an imposing ceremony in Congress. Long before the appointed hour, the galleries were densely crowded, the diplomatic corps being fully represented. Mrs. LINCOLN was also present. At 1 o'clock the Senate made their appearance, and as they entered the hall the members of the House arose and remained standing until the Senators had taken the seats assigned them on the right of the Speaker, and the tellers, Mr. TRUMBULL, of the Senate, and Messrs. WILSON and DAWSON, of the House, took their positions at the table.

When all had been seated, the Vice-President, after a few introductory remarks upon the cause of the assembling, proceeded to open the certificates and give them in order to the Tellers, who announced their contents to the Assembly. The vote of the State of Maine was the first counted. Objection was made to counting the votes of Louisiana and Tennessee, and accordingly they were omitted.

The announcement of the vote of New-Jersey created considerable merriment in the galleries, and all eyes were for the moment turned upon Mr. PENDLETON, who did not, however, appear at all disconcerted.

The tellers, all the certificates having been opened and read, counted the votes and announced the result as two hundred and twelve votes for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and twenty-one for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Upon this announcement, the Vice-President arose and proclaimed ABRAHAM LINCOLN as elected President, and ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President of the United States, for four years from the 4th day of March, 1865. He hardly had finished the sentence, when the immense audience burst into loud applause, which was not less emphatic upon the floor of the House than in the galleries.

As soon as the applause had subsided, the Senate retired and the House immediately adjourned till to-morrow.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Col. MULFORD, Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the United States, arrived here to-day, having been summoned to testify before the House Military Committee in regard to the condition of our prisoners when they are presented for exchange. The committee are preparing a report upon the subject. Col. MULFORD states that an arrangement was made about two weeks ago, by Gen. GRANT, for a complete exchange of prisoners, man for man, and that about three thousand per week will be exchanged.

THE PROPOSITION TO TAX SALES.

The Treasury Department are understood to favor the proposition to tax sales. This will bring at least one hundred and fifty million dollars additional revenue.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. JONES AND COHN.

Mr. M. JONES and Major LEVI COHN, who have been confined in the Carroll Prison for alleged complicity in the recent election frauds practiced upon New-York soldiers, were to-day released from confinement.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD TO NEW-YORK.

The House Military Committee to-day resumed the consideration of the bill for an air-line railroad to New-York. They came to no conclusion.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration to-day the bill for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. They discussed it up to the hour of adjournment, without reaching any conclusion. It will probable be reported, but it will hardly pass that body th s session.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, incloses a statement of the Provost-Marshal-General, that he knew of no instance where Boards of Enrollment have exempted preachers of the Gospel belonging to churches whose religious tenets do not bring them within the scope of the act of February last for enrolling and calling out the national forces; nor does he know of any privileges having been granted to the preachers of any denomination of professing Christians which have been denied to others.

REPORT ON GEN. GRIERSON'S RAID.

The War Department has made public the official report, concerning Gen. GRIERSON'S expedition, which resulted in the complete interruption of the enemy's communications by the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads. About forty miles on each road is destroyed, including a large number of bridges, depots, telegraph stations, switches, turn-tables and water-tanks; also, four serviceable locomotives, and ten which were undergoing repairs, about 100 cars, a pile-driver and engine, 700 fat hogs, a very large amount of corn and wheat, and 4,000 stand of new arms at Egypt, in addition to the 4,000 destroyed at Verona, and the burning of 300 army wagons, most of which had been captured from STURGISS. Major-Gen. DANA believes this expedition, in its damaging results to the enemy, is second in importance to none during the war.

THE FLEET FOR EUROPEAN WATERS.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH is here perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It will be composed of some of the largest and finest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron-clad (one of the largest class) may be added to it.

CLEARING OUT OF THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

The Old Capitol Prison has been entirely cleaned out of rebel officers and men, including a large number of guerrillas, several hundred of whom have been sent to Northern prisons within the past few days. Nineteen rebel surgeons were ordered to be sent from Fort Delaware to Fortress Monroe yesterday for exchange. It has been directed that in future no officer or enlisted man in our service shall be committed to the Old Capitol Prison, except upon the order of the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States now requires twenty printed copies of the abstract points and authorities required by the rule, to be filed with the clerk by the plaintiff in error or appellant six days, and by the defendant in error three days, before the case is called up for argument.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH as Consul for Saxe Altenburg at St. Louis.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BURNSIDE and Col. MULFORD, Commissary of Exchange of Prisoners, arrived here to-day.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

A message from the House announced the appointment of Messrs. WILSON of Iowa, and DAWSON of Pennsylvania, as a committee on the part of the House, to correct the Presidential vote.

CLERGYMEN AND THE DRAFT.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Union,) presented a petition from Pastors of churches, asking for exemption from liability to do military service. Referred to the Military Committee.

OFFICES FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented a petition headed by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, asking that inferior offices in the gift of the Government be filled by persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill entitled a Bill Relating to Post Laws. The first section provides that all domestic letters deposited in a post-office, either wholly unpaid, or short paid to the extent of more than a single rate of postage, shall be returned to the writers, with the stamps uncanceled, and notice of the deficit postage due thereon, but insufficiently prepaid. Letters deposited in any Post-office, which are short paid a single rate of postage only, shall be forwarded to destination charged with the unpaid single rate to be collected on delivery. The second section provides that from and after the 1st of January, 1866, the postage upon newspapers and periodicals shall be prepaid, and after that date no printed matter, except such as is received from foreign countries, or is specially exempted from postage charges by acts of Congress, shall be admitted unless the full postage is prepaid.

SEC. 3. Affords relief to loyal Postmasters who sustain losses by the presence of armed forces.

SEC. 4. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to allow out of the revenues of the first-class, second-class and third-class offices, expenses for furniture, stationery, printing, &c.

SEC. 5. Increases the compensation to publishers of newspapers for printing the letter list, to two cents on each letter, instead of one cent as at present.

SEC. 6. Restores to the special agent of the Post-Office Department in the Pacific States and Territories his regular salary, $2,500, with an allowance not exceeding five dollars pee day for traveling and incidental expenses, and authorizes the appointment of an additional special agent for the Pacific States and Territories, who shall receive the same pay and allowances for expenses; also, two additional special agents to superintend the postal matters connected with the railway service of the United States at the same rate.

SEC. 7. Provides that hereafter agents of the Post-office Department, other than those mentioned in the preceding section, shall be allowed $4 per day for traveling and incidental expenses.

SEC. 8. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to pay $10,000 for preparing and publishing a set of post-route maps.

SEC. 9. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint clerks for the distribution of matter in the railway post-offices.

SEC. 10. Modifies a section of an old act, so as to authorize the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between any ports of the United States, touching at a foreign port by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, any sum not exceeding the United States sea and inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the mails so conveyed.

SEC. 11. Prohibits steamers leaving the United States from carrying letters or letter packets which have not gone through the post-office at the port of departure, and makes it the duty of the Collector of such port to require from the commanders of vessels, as a condition of clearance, an oath or affirmation that he has not received such matter on board; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to letters or packets which relate to the cargo and are addressed to the owner or consignee, or to any letters or packets inclosed in stamped envelopes.

SEC. 12. Permits Deputy Postmasters to deposit in National Banks, to their own credit as Deputy Postmasters, any money-order or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 13. Provides that the balance which may remain unexpended of the appropriation of $100,0 0 to meet any deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system during the present fiscal year, may be used to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the system during the next fiscal year.

SEC. 14. Prescribes the punishment for maliciously injuring the property of the Post-office Department and for stealing Post-office stamps, &c.

SEC. 15. Provides that the yearly advertisements for proposals to carry the mails of the United States shall be published for six weeks, in from one to five newspapers in the States or Territory where the mail service is to be performed.

SEC. 16. Establishes free delivery in every city containing a population of fifty thousand, and the prepayment on drop letters in such places shall be but one cent.

SEC. 17. Relates to the exclusion of obscene publications and the arrest of persons guilty of mailing such matter.

Mr. COLLAMER explained each section of the bill. It was not proposed, he said, to make newspaper publishers prepay with stamps. This could not be done in the cases of daily newspapers having immense circulations. The New-York *Herald*, for instance, mailed, say 100,000, or it might be 50,000, copies daily. They could not possibly get their papers off in time for the mails if they had to affix a stamp to each copy. It was proposed to leave this matter to the discretion of postmasters, and let them prescribe the rules under which the payment would be made. It was probable that the Postmaster-General would order the prepayment to be made on a sworn statement from the subscription books at the publication office. Mr. COLLAMER further stated that the bill, as it was reported by him, met the approval of the Postmaster-General, and was in part drawn up under his supervision.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

A message was here received from the House (12:45 P. M.) announcing that that body was ready to receive the Senate to proceed with the counting of the Presidential vote.

At 1 o'clock, the Vice-President said: Senators will proceed to the House of Representatives.

A procession of the Senators, led by the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate, was formed soon after, and entered the House of Representatives.

At 2 P. M. the Senatorial procession returned to the Senate chamber.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. SUMNER, immediately on reaching his desk, said: I move that the Senate take up a resolution which I offered a few days ago, calling upon the President of the United States for information in relation to the conference with certain rebels.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—I think the Senator might wait till we take our seats. I object.

THE CHAIR—Objection is made by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate appoint a committee of one to meet a committee of two from the House, to wait upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN and inform him of his election.

Mr. SUMNER renewed his motion to take up the resolution in relation to the peace conference.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution was read.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, that the President be also requested to inform the Senate whether he and others acting under his authority did not require, as a condition of reunion, the acquiescence of the persons mentioned in Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, and of the authorities of the Confederate States in the abolition of slavery; and also, whether he did not refuse an armistice to the Confederates.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the amendment, as not sufficiently respectful.

Mr. CONNESS of California (Union,) thought the President would communicate all the information in his possession, without the special request contained in Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY'S amendment was not adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio (Union,) said he opposed the resolution of Mr. SUMNER yesterday because he did not believe it related to any matter of a legislative character which ought to be brought before Congress The President had the power, not only under the Constitution, but by express act of Congress, to grant terms of amnesty to the rebels. He doubted whether it was wise to call for this information, unless it was necessary to allay public excitement.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wisconsin (Union,) entertained no objection to the resolution from any fear that when the facts were stated anything would be revealed to weaken the confidence of the people in the President of the United States. The Senate ought to be satisfied that the President of the United States had discharged his duty to the country. The great mass of the people were satisfied with him and had confidence in him. He (DOOLITTLE) did not think it wise to pass the resolution.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Union,) did not believe it was necessary for a Senator to get up in the Senate to defend the President. There was no occasion to bring in such an issue. He objected in a mere resolution of inquiry to be told that if it was passed, the Senate would not have the regard for the President which it ought to have.

Mr. SUMNER—I shall only detain the Senate a moment. I have heard the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin (DOOLITTLE) more than once on this floor. I will remind that Sena or of the remark of an illustrious man, the great Chief Justice of England, MATTHEW HALE. He was accustomed very often to say from the bench to the very ardent advocates, "Don't jump till you get to the stile." The Senator from Wisconsin would do well if he did not jump so often before he got to the stile. Sir, when Senators on this floor attack the President of the United States, then the Senator may rush forward as speedily as he has to defend him.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts stated in his former speech that the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware was substantially an attack upon the President of the United States. He opposed it for that reason. Wherein consisted that attack? It was simply in putting questions to the President of the United States about his conduct. This resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts, though in different language, it is true, is doing precisely that thing. It is the favorite weapon that is made use of, whenever a party undertakes to attack the Administration, to put them on their examination, to put their inquiry, to begin to cross-examine. The resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to do this now. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine (MORRILL) mistakes very much if he supposes that I meant to say, or did say, that any person in this Senate who votes for this resolution intends to make an attack on the President. I said, nor intended to say, no such thing.

Mr. MORRILL—That was the inference.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said if the Senator from Maine would refer to the remarks he (DOOLITTLE) made the other day, he would find that he had reference in what he said about attacking the President to the Senator from Kentucky (POWELL) and to the Senator from Ohio (WADE.) These two gentlemen had joined together to appose the Administration, and to destroy the Free State of Louisiana.

Mr. MORRILL interrupted Mr. DOOLITTLE to say that what he (MORRILL) regarded as particularly offensive, was his classification of the Senate into two parties, radicals and conservatives. The whole tone of the speech of Mr. DOOLITTLE appeared to classify Senators in that way, as if there was in the Senate a body called radicals, against whom the President had to be defended. He thought the speech of Mr. DOOLITTLE obnoxious on this account.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, I meant the Senator from Ohio (Mr. WADE) and the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. POWELL). I did not refer to any other Senator on this floor in the course of my remarks; my remarks were made for them; I meant and intended them for them. I meant all I said and I mean it now. The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. WADE,) the other day, in speaking of the Executive, said: "The Executive lacks blood. He has not got nerve enough to carry out his position as he ought." I referred to this. I charged upon the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Kentucky the purpose of attacking the Administration and destroying the free State of Louisiana. Sir, the Senator from Kentucky wants to keep Louisiana out of the Union until the rebels can vote, and the Senator from Ohio wants to keep her out until the negroes can vote. That is what I said then. I undertook to speak to the Senator from Ohio and of him, because he has within the last six or eight months undertaken to publish a letter charging me with being in conspiracy with the President to defeat the passage in this Senate of a certain bill in relation to the reconstruction of Louisiana and other States. I mean the letter published over the Senator's own signature, in which he assumes to say that I had written to a citizen of Louisiana to say that that bill would be kept in the pocket of the President to save the President from the necessity of vetoing it. Mr. President, is it right for the Senator from Ohio, in a published letter, to say he is informed by a responsible gentleman that some other gentleman had said in the presence of some other gentleman that the Senator from Wisconsin had written a letter to Louisiana in which he said this, and the other thing? And upon evidence like that has the Senator fom Ohio attacked, not only the President of the United States, but me personally. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine will understand that when I have reference to any thing that he says on this floor, I shall speak of what he says and of him. I certainly have not yet referred to him, nor to his action here. In the speech which I made I spoke of the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Kentucky. In relation to this resolution, I have only to repeat what I said in the beginning, that I don't think it can accomplish any good purpose, and it may possibly do harm. Upon the very face of it, it is an inquiry into the business of the Executive which is unnecessary and unwise.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) said he had very little idea of being dragged into such a debate as this. He did not know that he had anything particularly to do with it. He believed he was right in what he did last summer and he had a very large majority of the Senate with him; and believing that he cared very little what the Senator from Wisconsin had to say about it. He did not think all he (Mr. DOOLITTLE) could say on the subject was worth the time of the Senate to say it in, nor the time it would take him (WADE) to reply to it. He (WADE) did not suppose that in anything either of them, (he or Mr. DOOLITTLE,) might say on the subject, they could subserve the interests of the country so well as to let it pass and proceed with business. But he said he must say a word or two in reply to the unprovoked attack made upon him. But if he (DOOLITTLE) wanted to make it appear that he was the particular defender of the President, and that the President could not stand unless he was braced by him, he (DOOLITTLE) had a much poorer opinion of the President than he (WADE.) He would advise the President, if he was in danger of any attacks, for God's sake to select somebody that would be of some help to him. In reply to the remarks of Mr. DOOLITTLE, about the publication of a letter, said to have been written by Mr. DOOLITTLE to a citizen of Louisiana, Mr. WADE said he had the best authority for the publication, and the best assurance that the letter was written. Alluding to the charge of attacking the President, Mr. WADE said he had attacked him when he thought he was wrong, and he would do so again. He thought the Senate of the United States had some independent duties of its own to perform, and a Senator ought not to sit quietly and keep silent when the President did what the Senator believed to be wrong. In conclusion Mr. WADE announced what he termed the demagogical appeal of Mr. DOOLITTLE to passion and prejudice as unworthy of the place and the occasion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied to the remarks of Mr. WADE, alleging that he (WADE) had unjustly attacked the Administration in the strongest terms he could use. He said Mr. WADE was mistaken in asserting that he (DOOLITTLE) stood here as the special friend or champion of the President. He would admit that he was among the friends of the Executive; and when he thought the President was right he would defend him against the denunciation of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, calling upon the President for information concerning the late peace conference, was then passed.

THE POSTAL REGULATIONS.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, the Senate took up the bill in relation to the postal law.

On the motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) the second section, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, was stricken out; and the bill as thus amended was passed.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that after Tuesday next the Senate have night sessions; which was laid over.

BRIDGING THE OHIO AT LOUISVILLE.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the bill to establish a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, was taken up and passed.

BOUNDARIES OF UTAH AND NEVADA.

Mr. WADE called up the bill for defining the boundaries of the State of Nevada. Mr. WADE explained that this bill proposed to take one degree from the Territory of Utah and add it to Nevada.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union,) inquired if the Senate had been consulted on the subject.

Mr. WADE said the Committee on Territories had no knowledge on the subject. The Saints might know it, or they might not.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) said there were no inhabitants in the territory which they proposed to annex. There would be a larger population there next year, but they would not be Mormons. The proposition before the Senate would give the State of Nevada a much better boundary than it now had.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) inquired what was the present area of Nevada.

Mr. NYE did not know, but it was not as large as Utah.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) said it was 208,000 square miles.

Mr. CONNESS thought it was *one* hundred thousand.

Mr. POMEROY corrected himself. He believed it was 108,000, instead of 208,000 square miles.

Pending the consideration of this question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The galleries and floor of the House were densely crowded, the attraction being the counting and declaring of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE RECENT PEACE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate such information as he might deem not incompatible with the public interests, relative to the recent correspondence between him and the Secretary of State, and Messrs. STEPHENS, CAMPBELL and HUNTER, in Hampton Roads.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS TO BE REPORTED.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) on leave, introduced a bill requiring all shipowners to make annual returns on the 30th of June, to the Collectors of the rural districts in which they reside, of the tonnage of every vessel held by them, and any omission to do so shall incur a penalty; the act to apply to all vessels over twenty tons. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, (Union,) offered a preamble setting forth that charges of gross frauds and corruption in office have been made against the Commissioner of Patents, in a pamphlet addressed to Members of the House and signed by ANDREW WHITELEY, who offers to prove them, and concluding with a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine the subject.

The resolution was adopted.

MARBLE BUST OF JUDGE TANEY.

Mr. FRANK, Chairman of the Library Committee, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a joint resolution appropriating one thousand dollars to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice TANEY, to be placed in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was passed.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in houses of refuge, which was passed. It applies to offenders under the age of sixteen years convicted of crime, the punishment whereof shall be imprisonment, and directs their confinement in some house of refuge designated by the Secretary of the Interior, to which they will be transported by the Marshal of the District, or, from the District of Columbia, by the Warden of the jail in said District; the reasonable expenses of which are to be paid by the Secretary of the Interior. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the managers of houses of refuge for their subsistence, employment and imprisonment.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. WILSON, a message was sent to the Senate that the House was now ready to receive that body for the purpose of counting the electoral votes.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) suggested that, owing to the crowded condition of the galleries, the wives of members of Congress be permitted to occupy the cloak room.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) improving on Mr. MORRILL'S gallantry, desired that all ladies be accorded the same privileges without distinction.

Mr. HARRINGTON, of Indiana, (Dem.,) raised an objection that there were hundreds of persons on the floor who were not privileged to be.

The confusion which had prevailed subsided somewhat on the announcement of the coming of the Senate of the United States. The Senators then entered the hall accompanied by their officers, the members of the House standing until the former were all seated. The Vice-President occupied the speaker's chair, and the speaker sat immediately on his left. The Senators were arranged in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer, while the Representatives occupied the other seats. The tellers and the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House were at the Clerk's desk. The tellers were: Senator TRUMBULL and Representatives WILSON and DAWSON.

The Vice-President said the two houses being assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, that the vote may be counted and declared for President and Vice-President of the United States, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865, it becomes my duty under the Constitution to open the certificates of election in the presence of these two Houses of Congress. I now proceed to discharge that duty.

He then broke the letter containing the certificate of the State of Maine, which was read by Senator TRUMBULL.

At the suggestion of Senator WADE the reading of the other certificates at length was dispensed with, and the vote only of each State announced. Next, the votes of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New-York were announced, and, like that of Maine, all for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. Then came the vote of New-Jersey for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Next, Pennsylvania for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, followed by Delaware for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Then, Maryland for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and Kentucky for MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON; all the other States being for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, including the new State of Nevada.

The Vice-President said the Messenger who brought the certificate of Nevada, had stated that only two votes had been cast in the Electoral College of that State, one of the Electors having been absent, and there being no law to provide for filling the vacancy.

Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether there were any further returns, and if so, why they had not been submitted to the convention.

The Vice-President replied that he had returns from Louisiana and Tennessee, but, in obedience to a law recently passed, they had been excluded from the count.

Senator COWAN asked whether the President of the United States had yet approved and signed that bill.

The Vice-President replied that though no communication to that effect had been made to either House, he had understood the President approved the bill, and it was, therefore, law.

Senator COWAN then suggested that the returns of Louisiana and Tennessee be read, leaving the convention to determine whether they should be counted.

Representative STEVENS said that no question could arise, except on the reading of the certificates.

Senator COWAN withdrew his motion.

Representative YEAMAN, moved that all the returns be opened for consideration.

The Vice-President said the motion was in order, but it should involve a separation of the convention, the two Houses in such event being required seperately to consider the question involved.

Representative PRUYN wished to instruct the tellers to omit from the count the so-called State of West Virginia.

The Vice-President said the question came too late, the vote having been already declared.

Representative WHALEY would like to know the reason of the gentleman from New-York for that motion.

After further conversation Mr. YEAMAN withdrew his motion for the reason that he did not wish to cause a separation of the Convention.

The votes having all been opened and counted, the tellers through Senator TRUMBULL reported the result.

The Vice-President then said the whole number of votes cast is 233; for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for President, 212; for ANDREW JOHNSON, for Vice-President, 212, and for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President, 21, and for GEORGE H. PENDLETON, for Vice-President 21, of which a majority is [illegible]; ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865; and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President, commencing on the 4th of March, 1865.

Applause from the galleries and floor greeted the announcement.

The business for which the two houses assembled having been finished, the Senators returned to their own chamber.

The House rescinded its order for a session this evening, on the amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, and then adjourned.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The sales of the seven-thirty loan, to-day, by JAY COOKE, the Subscription Agent, were $3,546,000.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR and WHISKY, unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. The improvement of yesterday was lost.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

DETAILS OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

One Division of the Fifth Corps Engaged on Monday.

Severe Fighting but no Decisive Results.

THE ARMY ALL ON THE GROUND

Another Attack on the Second Corps.

THE REBELS AGAIN REPULSED.

Our Loss from Three Hundred to Five Hundred on Monday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865—A. M.

The result of yesterday's engagement appeared this morning in our advanced lines beyond Hatcher's Run, the capture of about two hundred prisoners, a train of wagons and mules, with their drivers, and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy in killed and wounded. The cavalry under Gen. GREGG captured the train at Dinwiddie Court-house, while on its way to North Carolina for supplies, the trip taking, as the drivers say, sixteen days for its accomplishment.

From this place scouting parties were sent in different directions, one of which went up the Boydton road, where they found camps which had been deserted only a short time previous, and where they captured a few wagons of PEGRAM'S division. In the meantime, the rebel cavalry stationed at Bellefield were ordered up to resist GREGG'S advance, but they were not strong enough, and consequently no regular fight took place. About one hundred barrels of whisky were destroyed in the vicinity, but no army stores were found at any place which our troops had reached.

An order was found posted up at Dinwiddie Court-House, appealing to the people to come forward and give all the supplies they could possibly spare to the Government, as both men and horses were suffering very much.

The loss in the division was only two or three during the day. Capt. ARROWSMITH, of Gen. GREGG'S Staff, had his leg badly bruised by his horse falling on him.

In the engagement of the Second Corps yesterday at Hatcher's [illegible], the loss was about seventy altogether, while that of the enemy is estimated at about three hundred.

LATER.

MONDAY, Feb. 6—10 P. M.

Quite a severe engagement took place this afternoon between the Fifth Corps and the enemy, on the Dabney's Mill road, west of Hatcher's Run, the result of which was not favorable to us, so far as position is concerned, but the enemy paid dearly for the ground he gained.

It seems that about noon the Third Division (Gen. CRAWFORD'S) of the Fifth Corps advanced along the road leading from the Duncan road toward the Boydton plank-road, and at 2 o'clock had reached and driven the rebels from Dabney's Mills, about two miles from Hatcher's Run, where they had erected breastworks, but were quickly driven from them. They, however, kept up a running fire from the woods, until about 5 o'clock, when they made a most determined stand along the line, evidently expecting to break through, and, if possible, cut off the Third Division. The heaviest columns came up the Vaughn road.

At the same time an attack in front was made, and part of the division being out of ammunition, they commenced giving way, and in a short time the whole line fell back in considerable disorder, until they reached the breastworks erected by the Third Division of the Second Corps yesterday. There they were rallied, and the retreat was checked.

The Third Division of the Sixth Corps had crossed the run just previous, and a part of them became somewhat demoralized; but they soon rallied, and aided in driving the enemy back. The wagons of ammunition were on their way to the division, when the stampede occurred, but had got fast in a kind of swamp, and the tongue of one of them broke. When the men fell back the wagons were left outside the line, and although Capt. WM. F. TREMBLY, Ordnance Officer of the division, did all in his power to save them, two wagons had to be abandoned, the men setting fire to the covers before they left.

Shortly after an attack was made on the left of the Second Corps, near the Armstrong House, on the Duncan road, but the enemy were repulsed with loss.

The Fifth Corps are believed to have lost from 300 to 500 men during the day, the others losing very few.

The enemy's loss is estimated as much heavier than ours, owing to the fact that they were the attacking party. But no correct statement can be given as yet, even of our own casualties.

Gen. MEADE was present on the field all day, but was not wounded as was at first reported. Some of his staff had narrow escapes.

Maj. PEASE'S horse was shot under him while he was communicating with the Fifth Corps.

The First Brigade of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps is spoken of as having particularly distinguished itself during the fight. Brevet Brig.-Gen. WINTHROP, its Commander, had two horses shot.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. IRWIN GREGG, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was wounded in the ankle, while engaging the enemy early in the day.

Gen. DAVIES was also wounded severely in the shoulder.

Major TREMAINE, of Gen. GREGG'S staff, was badly wounded in the foot.

Col. BANKHEAD, of Gen. WARREN'S staff, was wounded in the hand.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MORROW, commanding the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Fifth Corps, was wounded in the shoulder.

Capt. COWDREY, Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. BAXTER'S staff, was mortally wounded.

Col. TILDEN, of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, was wounded in the leg.

About 150 prisoners were taken, among whom was Col. ALLEN, of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, formerly an officer in the Twelfth United States Regulars.

Col. HERRING, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded in the ankle.

Favorable News via Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* from Washington, says:

"Favorable news from the Army of the Potomac is here."

Details of Sunday's Operations.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1864—11 P. M.

While the messengers of peace from the rebel oligarchy are supposed to be yet within our lines, the Army of the Potomac to-day began a different, but a far more efficient negotiation, tending to the same end.

Preliminary to a recital of the operations of the day, a word about the country is necessary. Events in the latter part of October have made the people familiar with the locality of Hatcher's Run and of the country immediately in the vicinity, and as far beyond it as Gravelly Run. When it is said the events of to-day have transpired on almost the same ground, the only difference being we are lapping further to the left. It is known that we have been marching and fighting in a country gently rolling, alternately open fields and dense pine forests, with here and there a swamp of no mean pretension.

Yesterday afternoon it first became evident that the army would, in midwinter, make another attempt on the rebel lines defending Petersburgh. Orders were issued to the Fifth Corps, Second Corps and GREGG'S cavalry, to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, followed later in the day by the marching order itself; GREGG being ordered to move at 3 P. M., the Fifth Corps at 5 o'clock, and the Second Corps at 6 o'clock, but where nobody knew. The purpose of the movement was kept profoundly secret, and even now, when SMYTH has fought his good fight, our plans are so far undeveloped that the immediate purpose of our Generals can only be surmised.

This morning the troops designated were promptly in motion. Gen. GREGG, with his division of cavalry, moving in a generally southwestern direction from the camp, on the Jerusalem plankroad, but the distance of his scene of operations prevents any detailed account to-night. No rumors have been received of his having encountered any serious opposition, and it is presumed that he accomplished the duty assigned him. Gen. WARREN, as usual, was prompt on time, and moved out on the Halifax road early in the morning, and about the middle of the afternoon made a junction with the left of Gen. MOTT, who by that time was across Hatcher's Run. Being myself on the Fifth Corps line, I cannot speak particularly of Gen. WARREN'S movements, but no great amount of firing being heard in his direction, it is probable that he met nothing but a strong skirmish or picket line of the enemy, which he found no difficulty in driving in.

The Second Corps was not behind its confreres. At the designated hour it moved down the Vaughn road, the brigade of Gen. DE TROBRIAND, of Gen. MOTT'S division leading the advance, followed by the Second Division, commanded by Gen. THOMAS H. SMYTH. The enemy's pickets were encountered on the east side of Hatcher's Run, but retired with very little persuasion. On arriving within half a mile of the point where the Vaughn road crossed Hatcher's Run Gen. SMYTH obliqued to the right, and, taking a by-road, soon reached the designed ground, and formed his line of battle nearly at right angles with the run.

In the meantime Gen. MOTT pursued the Vaughn road, spreading out DE TROBRIAND'S brigade in line of battle, and struck the point of crossing the run with his right, composed of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. BILES. It is a most difficult piece of ground to cross over, as the previous experience of Gen. MILES had proved, but the Ninety-ninth went over with no other mishap than the sudden but temporary disappearance of Col. BILES and several of his men under the water, by reason of their getting into some holes the rebels had dug in the bed of the creek. The crossing was but feebly opposed, not more than 100 of the enemy occupying the flimsy line of breastworks defending the crossing.

The crossing of the stream being secured, the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry was thrown forward, under command of Maj. HESS, and encountering the enemy's picket line, drove it back some distance, suffering but slight loss. The cavalry was closely followed by the brigade of Gen. DE TROBRIAND, who, on getting into communication with SMYTH, halted and began forming.

A pause along the whole line followed the crossing of Hatcher's Run.

Gen. MOTT threw out his left only far enough to make his line of battle form an angle with Hatcher's Run, as Gen. SMYTH has described on the east bank of the stream. The run was crossed by DE TROBRIAND about 10 A. M.

Gen. MEADE arrived and established the headquarters of the army immediately on the battle line about 11 o'clock, and from that hour until about 4 no perceptible change was made in our dispositions. We appeared to be waiting for something.

The story current was that it was for WARREN to come up and join MOTT'S left; but however that may have been, beyond some desultory skirmishing along MOTT'S and SMYTH'S fronts, the hours passed on without events.

The rebels, meantime, wake up at last to the fact that a formidable force was sweeping around their right. Prisoners taken during the skirmishing had demonstrated the fact that GORDON'S corps of LEE'S army, numerically the second, was picketing this portion of the rebel lines; but, aside from these pickets, we had found no evidence of the presence of an enemy, but were destined to make their acquaintance before day closed.

By 2 o'clock it became evident that the rebels were about to try their old and often successful policy of massing their whole available force to attack what they considered a vulnerable part of the line. Gen. SMYTH, on reaching the ground designated for his occupancy, by orders of Gen. MEADE, had immediately thrown up, or to speak more properly, dug out a line of rifle pits, and with these as a protection to his right flank, partially shielded by a swamp, awaited the onset with confidence. The rebel attack was in the old familiar style.

Gen. SMYTH'S Second Brigade, commanded by Col. MATTHEW MURPHEY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York, met the first charge of the rebels. With that yell which has been heard too often to have any terrors for our veterans, the enemy came on in splendid style, a brigade front-lapping over the right considerably, and with three lines of battle. He evidently expected no great difficulty in crushing our flank, and by gaining, even for an hour's time, the Vaughn road, to so disarrange our plans as to compel an abandonment of them; but happily no such result followed. The swamps troubled the enemy some little, but in attempting to evade this Scylla he ran upon his Charybdis, in the shape of MURPHEY'S Irish Legion. For five minutes or so that advancing line breasted as deadly a fire as even their experience can boast of, but they were not proof against it. Long before they reached our line they were compelled to fall back under the cover of the woods from which they had emerged.

A lull followed. Gen. SMYTH had seen too many battles to think all over. He rode up and down his line, but everywhere his veterans stood firm, and nowhere did his line need reforming. It should be mentioned that immediately on being apprised by the musketry that the battle had commenced, Gen. HUMPHREYS immediately repaired to Gen. SMYTH'S position, and during the remainder of the action remained upon the ground, giving the powerful influence of his presence as well as his soldierly ability and experience to the troops engaged.

A second charge, as our officers had divined, soon followed. First, reforming under cover of the woods, and shifting a little to the left, the rebels again advanced in the same gallant style. Gen. SMYTH'S whole line poured into them a most terrible fire. That most persuasive of disputants, the musket, seemed endowed with the power of speaking without intermission. There was no break in our firing until the rebel line broke and fled for the second time. At the close, or rather soon after, Col. MURPHEY, of the Sixty Ninth New-York, commanding the Second Brigade, was wounded. He had just rode the whole length of his line, and having just dismounted, was struck in the knee by a minie-bullet and compelled to leave the field. The wound, though severe, is, happily, not dangerous. About the same time Capt. H. T. MCTAVISH, his Adjutant-General, was struck in the head by a similar missile, and borne from the field in a dying condition.

A third time the desperate rebels essayed to dislodge us from our position. By this time it was after sunset, but the moon hung overhead in an unclouded sky, and was so bright we hardly knew when day ended and night began. In the same old way, on came the rebel line. Again were they met by a fire they could not withstand, and, finally retreating, left the Second Corps a receipt in full for the 27th day of October.

The fighting was principally with musketry, but the few guns we had in position did excellent service in the aid it extended to checking the advance. The enemy's artillery, not more than half a dozen pieces, did us no material damage. By 7 o'clock all was quiet along the entire line, and we held the line which we had fought for so stubbornly during the closing hours of the day.

The lateness of the hour at which the only fighting of the day occurred, prevents anything but an approximation of the losses. In prisoners, matters are about equal. So far as known the enemy has not taken a single man of ours, and LEE certainly can count all of them by going once over the fingers of his hands, and we have picked up some fifteen or twenty on the Second Corps front. But in killed and wounded a great disproportion exists. From the nature of the fighting the enemy must have lost ten to our one, which would make *his loss* about 1,000 in SMYTH'S front.

Gen. SMYTH to-day added a glorious chapter to an already enviable record. Receiving for his conduct in the trying hours of to-day the encomiums of his superiors and the plaudits of his command, it is no disparagement of officers who have preceded him in its command to say that he fought the Second Division as skillfully and gallantly as it was ever handled before.

The weather has favored us wonderfully in this mid-Winter campaign. The sunshine and warm air of the days past has put the roads in admirable order for the season. Yesterday the wind was in the South and the learned in the weather signs had a deluge on hand for to-morrow, but to-day the wind veered, it turned cold, and we had a splendid day of it, and have no prospect of bad weather ahead. The omen is a happy one.

Since dark to-night the Sixth and Ninth Corps, or portions of them, have been brought into requisition, but their movements will not legitimately be public property for twenty-four hours yet.

BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS.

Report of Col. Doty—Interesting Statistics of the Military History of New-York.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
BUREAU OF MILITARY STATISTICS,
ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1865.

The objects of this bureau are declared by law to be:

I. To collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered, or who may hereafter volunteer or be mustered, into the service of the General Government from this State, since April 15, 1861, and the personal history of such person while in such service, so far as the same can be ascertained;

II. A record of the services of the several regiments, including an account of their organization and subsequent history; and

III. An account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State.

The work thus imposed has been prosecuted throughout the past year, with no little success. The manner of accomplishing the above objects is submitted below.

BIOGRAPHIES AND PERSONAL RECORDS.

As required by the act, the names of all officers and men who have entered the service from this State are being collected for preservation, in alphabetical order. The books for this purpose are so arranged as to give the name, regiment, company, rank, when and where mustered, and for what time, a descriptive list, place of residence, occupation, and a brief account of services, with such other facts as are of most interest, as well as a reference to the personal history, outline, sketch, newspaper notice, letters or other fuller record on file in the bureau.

To procure the requisite information for this purpose, and for the more complete biography, muster-rolls and company and regimental records are used; the individual himself, if living, is addressed, or if dead, or absent in the service, his friends are being applied to; pastors of churches, principals of academies, officers of fire companies, and of hospitals, and ladies and gentlemen in each town, who were believed to feel an interest in the matter, so far as their names could be obtained, have been solicited to aid in securing records of those entering the service from their societies or localities.

Many thousand personal records are already deposited in the archives of the bureau; while of other blanks and requests, long since sent, as well as those daily going out, a large number are yet unanswered, though a share, at least, will in due time be returned.

The work grows in interest as well as in extent; for the noble constancy of those who are upholding the good name of our State gives to their lives an interest as dear as anything that clusters about the closest personal friendship. And it certainly is not claiming too much to say that no war, in any age or in any country, has produced higher instances of patriotism, of purer self-sacrifice or personal heroism than the recollections of this Bureau already afford. By them every portion of our military history is enriched and exalted.

SERVICES OF REGIMENTS, COMPANIES AND BATTERIES.

Record books containing printed forms for obtaining a complete account of the services of regiments, companies and batteries, are in use in the bureau. They comprehend a series of inquiries covering the authority, when and to whom granted, as well as the time, place and circumstances attending the organization; a specific account of each company, where and by whom raised; a record of bounties and other aid received from the State, from counties, cities, towns and individuals; the time when recruiting begun and when completed; the inspection, term of enlistment, account of flags, departure from the State, assignment to duty, movements, specific details of battles, skirmishes, and other services, casualties, sanitary history, and facts connected with termination of service. The inquiries contemplate a statement so full as to enable every march to be traced upon a map, and so complete as to afford a satisfactory knowledge of the services of the organization, should everything in memory or tradition pass away.*

The regulations of the War Department do not permit access to the army for the purpose of collecting information from regiments now in the field. There, with the records at hand, and the assistance of officers, who from memory could readily connect and explain detached items, a narrative of each regiment, in the highest degree trustworthy and reliable, could have been easily obtained. This privilege denied, the bureau has been restricted to such sources of information as were accessible. These were not inconsiderable. They consist mainly of the records of our State military departments, books of returned companies and regiments, personal recollections of officers and men, diaries and journals, letters from the army to the bureau, to personal friends, or to the public through the newspaper press. In addition to these are the connected narratives, in manuscript, prepared for the bureau by officers of about sixty regiments; some of which, in exactness of detail, are admirable compendiums, alike creditable to those who prepared them and the regiments to whose services they relate. Similar accounts are promised from nearly every organization.

A few of the regiments, whose terms have expired, have deposited all their books and papers with the Bureau. An effort is making to procure the same from all such as have returned.

Newspaper cuttings, to the extent of several thousand pages, have been arranged into regimental scrap-books.

Several of the regiments, formed since the Bureau was organized, are keeping a systematic record of events. This, if carried out to the end, will prove a precious source of history.

There is no regiment, company or battery, from which we have not a partial record, while from most we have an account so full as to give the main features of its more important services from original materials.

THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, with its usual liberality, some months ago established "The New-York County Bureau of Military Statistics," an organization auxiliary to this bureau. Its objects are to collect the personal records of those entering the war from that city; a systematic account of the services of the regiments, volunteer and militia, raised or belonging there; together with a complete account of the great part which that metropolis has taken in the present war, both as respects the aid afforded by the individual citizen and the municipality. The gentleman appointed to superintend its operations possesses every quality to accomplish the purpose of this wise and generous undertaking.

CASUALTIES OF THE SERVICE.

The compilations of the bureau embrace the number killed in battle, died of wounds, of accidents, or of sickness, number dismissed and discharged, resigned, transferred, deserted, prisoners, unaccounted for and returned.

Sickness and exposure lead to the discharge of many who, under home care, are restored to health; while not a few of those disqualified by wounds for military service are able to return to former pursuits.

From a partial summary, it appears that of those in active field service, not to exceed six per cent. are killed in battle. This proportion, it is believed, is much below the popular estimate of the loss in action.

FLAGS AND TROPHIES.

The trustees of the capitol have provided a small fire-proof repository in rear of the building occupied by the bureau for flags and trophies. This is already insufficient, however, for our rapidly-growing War Museum. Should no other provision be made, a few hundred dollars would furnish a suitable addition for a display of the flags. But I shall better perform my duty by inviting every member of the Legislature to visit the rooms, for these war-worn standards can best make their own appeal. Other countries provide munificently for the keeping of the State jewels, which gold will restore if lost. But these flags, the jewels of our State, if lost, are gone forever. Gold cannot buy back the deeds that have immortalized them, nor restore the lives of those of their defenders. "Whose dust is mingled with the urns and sepulchres of mortality." Their tattered folds have survived the flame of battle; they have witnessed deeds of noblest heroism; the blood of the bravest of the brave stained them; and, precious though they now are, and much as we love the old flag to-day, time will add to their value, for time alone will more fully reveal the mysterious influence of that flag, its mighty agency, in linking the people's hearts and thus spanning the dark chasm of secession.

MATERIALS FOR HISTORY.

The leading objects of the bureau are kept constantly in view; at the same time nothing is rejected that has a bearing upon the war. Newspapers, diaries, tracts, pamphlets, placards, songs, pictorial sketches—indeed, all matter, printed or written, is held to be well worthy of preservation. The brilliant pages of MACAULAY are proofs of the value of these as sources of history. Official persons and gazettes take general cognizance of affairs, or if special, then restricted to the particular instance, or class or condition. To newspapers, then, and to the other sources mentioned, must we look for ampler materials. If ever important to save these, it is doubly so now, not only because the events of each hour are so momentous, but specially because of the danger of their all but total destruction. The high price, and the growing scarcity, of paper stock, daily increase the demand for printed matter, and to such an extent, that the paper-mill, by its inordinate consumption of valuable materials, is rendering the province of the historian exceedingly arduous.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Pains have been taken to obtain the General Orders of all the Commanders of Military Departments, the orders and circulars of the War Department and the several bureaus at Washington. A good measure of success encourages the hope that the effort will be successful. The value of such a collection is obvious.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS.

Several manuscript diaries kept by officers and soldiers, during their service, have been placed in the bureau, while others have been loaned, that copies might be made. It is very desirable that the collections of these be largely increased, for it would not be easy to place too high a value upon this interesting class of records, both as a means of perfecting individual, regimental and company histories, and for general historical purposes.

RECRUITING PLACARDS, HAND BILLS AND POSTERS.

These, as well as those of a patriotic character, are collected with care, and will be duly arranged for future reference. They are sought for in every direction, and will be thankfully acknowledged to any who may favor the Bureau with copies.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

are carefully preserved. They embrace biographies, sermons, speeches, essays, opinions and arguments on the many topics connected with the war.

MUSIC, SONGS.

Patriotic music and songs are being collected and arranged. * * * * * *

PHOTOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS.

A valuable gallery of portraits is being formed. In addition to this, a large number of photographic views, engravings and pencil sketches of war subjects have been donated, and the collection is being constantly enriched.

OTHER STATES.

The publications by Congress, and messages of the Governors of the States not in rebellion, as well as the reports of their staff officers, the military reports of legislative bodies, in a word, all official publications, relating to the war, are sought for. The Library of the Bureau already contains a valuable collection of these useful official papers.

SUPERVISORS REPORTS.

The annual volumes published by order of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, containing the journal of their proceedings, are being collected and bound. The design is to make the series of these, for each year, quite perfect.

COMMON COUNCILS.

The printed records of proceedings of Common Councils are also preserved. They afford an official account of the actions of those bodies in respect to bounties, support of soldiers' families and matters connected with the war.

CHURCHES.

Interesting reports of aid furnished to soldiers' families, and to army hospitals, as well as the personal records of those who have volunteered from their respective churches, have been received from pastors. Could every pastor feel the importance of making a similar report, it is certain that the few hours' labor it requires would never be regretted.

FIREMEN.

Reports prepared by officers of fire-engine companies, giving the military record of members, have, to a considerable extent, been furnished. An account embracing the services of all of this patriotic class is much desired.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The inquiries of the bureau addressed to the officers of colleges and academies, relate mainly to the numbers that have entered the service therefrom, and the immediate effect of the war upon these institutions. No little interest has been manifested by those officers in supplying this information.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following extract from a valuable return of a correspondent, contains the substance of reports to the bureau respecting business interests: "Laborers have diminished in the country, and their wages have increased. Since the commencement of the war, more old debts have been paid than usual, and less money has been loaned on bonds and mortgage, while many liens on land have been canceled." The farmer is prepared for "hard times," should they come, and if the farmer is free from debt, all others must feel the good effects of his emancipation from financial thraldom.

BOUNTIES.

From returns made to the bureau by counties, cities and towns, and from the books of the Comptroller, the following statement has been compiled. Returns are still wanting from the Counties of Cattaraugus, Monroe, Putnam, Schuyler and Yates, and from the cities of Albany, Auburn, Buffalo, Elmira, Hudson, Syracuse and Utica.

Bounty paid by 55 counties:		
In 1861	$123,000 00	
In 1862	1,835,226 42	
In 1863	6,155,483 16	
In 1864	33,641,008 32—	$41,754,667 90
By 619 towns:		
In 1861	$83,785 00	
In 1862	1,562,135 44	
In 1863	2,403,643 92	
In 1864	15,743,947 02—	19,763,511 88
By six cities: *		
In 1861	$266,457 57	
In 1862	764,815 00	
In 1863	201,807 00	
In 1864	2,014,[illegible] 70—	3,187,141 27
By the State:		
In 1862	$3,438,475 00	
In 1863	2,211,802 54	
In 1864	3,531,095 90—	9,481,373 44
Aggregate		$73,886,693 99

RECAPITULATION.

Bounty paid in 1861	$383,242 57
Bounty paid in 1862	7,600,651 86
Bounty paid in 1863	10,972,286 62
Bounty paid in 1864	54,030,418 94

FAIRS IN 1864.

Of the great fairs, held in 1864 in aid of the United States Sanitary and the Christian Commissions, we have received returns from the following:

	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
Albany, including Troy and Schenectady	$114,000 00	$82,000 00
Buffalo	29,777 78	24,776 70
Brooklyn	423,523 20	402,943 74
New-York	1,351,275 94	1,183,506 23
Poughkeepsie	18,640 55	16,282 72
Syracuse	5,325 00	3,806 00
Utica	2,813 59	2,813 59
Yonkers	16,666 22	14,153 51
Total	$1,962,022 60	$1,731,372 49

OTHER VOLUNTARY AID.

The returns from four hundred and forty towns, mainly of the rural district, reporting wholly or in part, give the following results:

Amount raised by individual subscriptions to promote enlistments	$816,636 03
Commutation subscribed to aid drafted men in 1863	125,870 00
Aid furnished by churches, schools or individuals to families of volunteers	107,098 27
Aid from churches, schools and academies to soldiers in hospital or service	7,232 81
Aid sent to hospital by associated effort, or by individuals	340,289 96
Total	$1,397,138 07

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Assessors of Internal Revenue have furnished the following statement for the year ending with June, 1864. The following results have been obtained from the several districts, except the 3d, 9th, 10th, 12th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 28th and 29th. It will be remembered that the revenue for the year ending in June next, will be largely enhanced by the special tax of five per cent:

1. Licenses	$1,908,137 56
1. Manufactures and slaughtered animals	8,716,342 23
3. Distilled spirits, ale and lager beer	5,462,702 80
4. Tobacco, cigars and snuff	1,558,883 20
5. Income	4,971,397 79
6. Carriages, silver, &c	168,019 67
7. All others	5,584,088 04
Aggregate	$28,369,570 20

CONDITION OF MATERIALS.

The collections of the bureau are arranged in such manner as to be readily available for official and historical purposes. While the war continues the materials must be incomplete at best. It is impossible, therefore, to publish either the biographies of all who have entered the service, the history of every regiment, or a complete record of the aid afforded by towns, cities or counties. Should it be the desire of the Legislature, however, a given number of personal records might be printed each year, as well as outline histories of certain of the regiments, and the efforts of towns, cities and counties, by years.

Delaware and the Constitutional Amendment.

GOV. CANNON, of Delaware, on Tuesday sent to the Legislature the following message recommending the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment:

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
DOVER, Feb. 7, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

The Congress of the United States, by the requisite majority of both Houses, has submitted the following constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification:

"ART. XIII.—SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Having received official information of the vote cast in Congress, I take the earliest opportunity to lay the amendment before the General Assembly. In doing so, I must express my hearty concurrence in its object, and recommend most earnestly its immediate passage.

A due regard to the claims of impartial justice; to the unity, welfare and purity of our Government; to the necessity of removing the cause of our present unhappy civil strife; to a reunion of our country upon a sure basis; to a speedy return of permanent and honorable peace; and to the cause of enlightened progress, commends this step to our warmest sympathies. An opportunity is offered to men of all parties to unite, with devoted loyalty, upon measures that promise the most salutary results; and each one can now share in the honor of declaring that henceforth and forever the republic shall be free.

Let us start upon a new career of liberty, happiness and prosperity; let us build up for posterity a pure and free Government; let us dignify the labor to which, in the providence of God, each one of us is called; let us make the immortal Declaration a glorious and beneficent fact; and let us render thanks and praises to God, whose service is perfect freedom, for the progress that we are making, under His guidance and in obedience to His will, in consummating the highest and noblest purpose of human government—universal religious, civil and personal liberty.

WILLIAM CANNON.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHENANGO.

The United States double-ender *Chenango*, nine guns and 974 tons burden, sails to-day for Port Royal, to perform blockade duty. It will be remembered that her boilers burst in our harbor last year, since which time she has been undergoing extensive repairs in her machinery at the Morgan Iron Works. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, GEORGE W. MORRIS; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Jos. Manthon; Acting-Master, Chas. F. Langley; Acting Ensigns, William White, C. H. Perchard, Thomas J. Cannon; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, George C. Reynolds; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, A. D. Bache; Acting Master's Mates, Frank W. Turner, H. M. Page; Acting Gunner, G. A. Vinson; Acting First-Assistant Engineer, Samuel A. Shean; Acting Second-Assistant Engineer, Thos. Gavagan; Acting Third-Assistant Engineers, Jas. A. Crowthers, Charles Shrader and R. P. Ewing.

THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT NEWBERN.

The United States transport *Newbern* will sail on Saturday next for the North Atlantic Squadron, carrying supplies and mails. Letters, papers and parcels, if properly directed and sent to the Naval Lyceum, will be forwarded. The following is a list of her officers: Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding, S. B. WASHBURNE; Acting Master and Ex-Officer, R. G. Holley; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, Jos. H. Richardson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, John E. Cobb; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Acting Ensigns, Chas. Frather, F. G. R. Sennan, A. M. Nash and Sam. H. Damon; Acting First Engineer, Q. Maples; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Ben. James, F. D. Hotchkiss; Acting Third Assistants, R. E. Murray, Chas. N. Allen; Acting Master's Mates, E. V. B. Smith, John McAlister, J. Cook, Jr., Geo. A. Pyrsel.

SALE OF THE MOBILE DEFERRED.

The *Mobile*, a condemned side-wheel steamer, captured at New-Orleans on the taking of that city by FARRAGUT, was to have been sold yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, at auction, to the highest bidder. A large number of speculators assembled at the hour appointed, when the auctioneer said that a bid had been offered of $35,000, and as there were no higher bids, (which is supposed to be far below her real value,) the sale was deferred indefinitely. She is now at New-York, being overhauled. She did considerable service in the Gulf, immediately after her capture, and carried 7 guns. She is of the same size as the *Augusta*, of 1,300 tons burden.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The greatest excitement was yesterday manifested at the Navy-yard, consequent on the discovery of the immense frauds practiced in naval enlistments. The large crowds, consisting of bounty-jumpers, black and white, that have heretofore covered the walks approaching the main entrance of the yard, have vamoosed as if by enchantment.... The transport *Horace Beals* sailed, yesterday morning, for Norfolk.... The following vessels have arrived at the yard recently:

Name.	Class.	When Arrived.
Florida, 9	Steamer	Feb. 4, f'm N. York.
Blenheim	Prize steamer	Feb. 4.
Newbern, 6	Steamer	Feb. 3.
Kensington, 6	Steamer	Feb. 5.
Rachel Seaman, 2	Schooner	Feb. 6.
Muscoota, 10	Double-ender	Feb. 6.

SALARIES OF THE REGISTER AND COUNTY CLERK.—It is in contemplation to make the offices of Register and County Clerk, salaried ones, and all the fees and emoluments they now receive to be paid into the city and county treasuries. The salary of the county Clerk is to be $12,500 per annum; that of the Register $10,000. Certain fixed charges are to be made for searches, but the salaries of the clerks employed are not to come out of either the city or county treasury.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 713, 537, 875, 831, 935, 947, 981, 987, 967, 997, 857, 957, 1003, 1009, 1017, 1021, 1011, 707, 447. *Part II.*—Nos. 700, 802, 604, 706, 854, 551, 555, 556, 557, 558, 550, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 595, 573, 747.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 797, 740, 251, 806, 786, 207, 96, 759, 78, 673, 816, 82, 821, 823, 824. *Part II.*—Nos. 310, 94, 76, 439, 631, 40, 667, 819, 494, 493, 582, 583, 584, 438, 623.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 274, 181½, 2249, 2593, 4407, 4769, 4325, 4773, 3946½, 4511, 4779, 461, 3559, 4805, 4807, 4722, 4862. *Part II.*—Nos. 4032, 4908, 636, 4610, 3992, 4838, 516, 4406, 4910, 4614, 4844, 2522, 2782.

The Tibbetts Case.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Leonard.

Luther A. Tibbetts vs. Horatio N. Twombley.

The trial of this cause was concluded yesterday morning.

Erastus D. Goodwin sworn for the plaintiff.—Talked with Mr. Twombley; Mr. Twombley said all the suits were foolish; witness rather agreed with Mr. Twombley; Mr. Twombley said he must be stopped and be would crush him out.

Cross-examined.—Witness was not plaintiff's hired man; he had been employed by him to buy corn and cattle; the conversation took place while witness was driving Twombley to the station; witness told Twombley he had seen plaintiff when he was crazy; once was when he went to Barrington to buy feed of Miller & Russell; witness was with him, and plaintiff was excited, and roused his apprehension so much that he took counsel with the friend with whom they stayed; his actions were quite unusual and eccentric; witness told his friend Tibbetts was queer, and he thought him half crazy; the friend said Mr. Tibbetts was a peculiar man, a hard-working man, and bought liquor of him; this pacified me, and I went back when Mr. Tibbetts closed up a contract with Miller for feed; about two months after, I saw plaintiff at the Howard Hotel by appointment, to look after some contracts for corn in New-Jersey; upon my return I met him; it was just after the fall of Fort Donaldson; it was supposed this would affect prices; he was quite nervous, as though his business worried him; I told his brother that I thought he was half crazy, and suggested that something ought to be done for him. He said he sometimes thought he was crazy and he had always been peculiar; that there was nothing to do but to let him go along; I don't know but I understood that before the attachments all the property in Connecticut had been conveyed to Lovell.

Re-direct.—I think Mr. Tibbetts said Mr. Miller was a shrewd, cunning man, and that I must meet him on the same platform; this transaction was very unlike that of other business men around him. It was about six weeks after this Miller affair that I met plaintiff at the Howard House; I think wool was selling at sixty five cents; Mr. Tibbetts insisted on my going to Mr. Russell's and making a contract for wool to be delivered at a future time; to draw plaintiff out, I asked him what kind of wool; he did not seem to know what kind or the price; wool afterward advanced, but I had not made the contract; I don't know whether Mr. Tibbetts lost on the corn I purchased for him or not; I think some of the corn bought by me at one dollar was sold afterward at one dollar and fifty cents; I have no doubt some was bought at one dollar and seventy cents; I have no doubt but what feed, such as was bought of Miller, is now worth double the amount he paid for it. [Juror wishes to know whether the witness bought corn for him when he considered him crazy. Witness did not; he did not think his contracts were crazy; he did not think any one lost by his contracts.] Mr. Tibbetts told him not to press people down, and that he (plaintiff) could make more by dealing fairly with people than by driving hard bargains.

Letter of Mrs. Tibbetts to the defendant offered in evidence, objected to and ruled out.

William P. Richards.—I am an attorney; I placed a paper in plaintiff's hands; plaintiff desires to show that Mr. Twombley had in revenge procured various orders to embarrass plaintiff; I obtained that order at 4:45 P. M.; I knew plaintiff was engaged in this suit; I reside in the same house with Mr. Twombley; I served several affidavits on Mr. Tibbetts, on which I obtained the order; I think I did ask Mr. Twombley to make these affidavits; I learned that there was such a man as Mr. Randall from the President of the Bank. (The court stopped the plaintiff from further inquiry on these affidavits, on the ground that it did not tend to show malice.) I went to Connecticut to get those affidavits; Mr. Twombley gave me some information; others gave me other information as to facts connected with Mr. Tibbetts.

Mr. Tibbetts now offered to read the affidavits, to show malice on the part of the defendant. Affidavit not read.

Lucius Pitkin.—I am a special Commissioner in a suit pending between Mr. Tibbetts and his wife, to take testimony, in which the wife is plaintiff.

Q.—Did you receive instructions to take the deposition of Mr. Twombley. (Objected to.)

The question is put to show that Mr. Twombley had refused to testify on untrue and false grounds, viz.: on his privilege as counsel for Mr. Tibbetts, and had behaved boisterously and improperly before the Commissioner. Ruled out. Exception.

Plaintiff rests. Defendant moves to dismiss the complaint; first, that there was no special damage proved; second, that the alleged conversation was privileged, it being a family conversation, unless malice is proved that there is none.

Plaintiff then addressed the court, hoping that the jury might be allowed to pass on the question of his sanity, pointing out his sufferings under this charge of insanity, far worse than if he had been charged with a crime, and many phrases and acts of the defendant tending to show malice. The court then delivered a short resume of its reasons for dismissing the complaint; stating that though there was evidence of the speaking of of the words charged, and perhaps of malice, which ought to go to the jury; yet that it appeared these were spoken in the family, and with intimates, and there was no proof to connect the plaintiff's injuries or losses, either in business or in his family relations, with the slanderous words. He must therefore dismiss the complaint.

Defendant then applied for an allowance. Mr. Tibbetts' counsel requested that under the circumstances it might be made small. Mr. Tibbetts protested against his counsel's interfering; he was conducting the case. They might take what they pleased. He had nothing to say in opposition. The Judge granted an allowance of $100.

The next case was one in which Mr. Tibbetts was defendant. Mr. Millard, as *amicus curiæ*, suggested that Mr. Tibbetts' present condition, worn out with the last trial, it was not just to him to allow him to try any case immediately. Mr. Tibbetts protested, but the case was adjourned to Monday next.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Before Judge Barnard.

The People ex rel. Mary M. Voorhis vs. Mrs. Squires and Others.—The respondents, on behalf of the Home of the Friendless, make reply, claiming that the Union Home had ill-treated the children under its charge. The affidavits being contradictory, a reference was directed to A. S. Cohen to take proof of the facts in the matter.

New-York Common Pleas.

Before Justice Daly.

Stephen S. Clark vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—Judgment was entered upon the verdict in this action on motion of plaintiff, for the purpose of appeal.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Recorder Hoffman.

Arabella Robinson was tried in this court yesterday, for grand larceny, in stealing $300, in Treasury notes. The evidence was found to be insufficient, and the prosecution was abandoned.

Charles A. Scott, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing cloth from the Fall River line of steamboats, plead guilty.

William W. Taggart and Louisa Griffin, indicted for forging a bank note, plead guilty to forgery in the fourth degree.

Mary Archie was indicted and tried for the abduction of a child. The proofs showed that in November last Mary Ellen Cagney, a child, of about four years old, was stolen, either by the defendant or by Annie Lussault, who was also under indictment for the same offence, some time in November last, and kept till the middle of the month of December. That the prisoner then had information given to the police, but never asked or required the reward offered by the parent of the child for its recovery. The defence was that Annie Lussault, a girl of about fifteen or sixteen, took the child and brought it to Mrs. Archie, who did not know the child was stolen until she learned so from the police. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation of mercy. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

William McElroy was put on trial, charged with larceny in stealing five pounds of copper from the Navy-yard. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, and the court sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment.

Hugh Riley was tried for harboring a deserter, but was acquitted.

The case of Col. Burke, indicted for presenting false papers to the Government, was called up, but Mr. Clinton, his counsel, read the affidavit of the brother of the accused that he was dead, and the case accordingly was dropped.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 8, 1865.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	110¾	100	Quartz Hill Min...	5
7,500	do.	110	100	Mar. Min. Co.	11
3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	108¾	400	do.	10¾
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109¾	1200	Erie Railway	74½
45,000	do.	109¾	800	do.	74¾
3,000	do...new iss.	108¾	2600	do.	74¾
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102¼	100	do....b30	75
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr Cer.	98¼	200	do....s10	74¾
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66	400	do.	74½
3,000	Conn. St. 6s	99	50	do.	75
80,000	O. & Miss. C	27½	300	do.	75¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	200	Mich. Cen. R.	111
5,000	Erie 3d M.	109	100	do.	110¾
5,000	Ill. C. Bs.	112	300	Hudson R. R.	105¾
4,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	98	150	do.	105¾
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	100	200	do....s30	105½
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100	500	Reading R.	107¾
5,000	do.	99¾	200	do....s30	107¾
2,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	79	900	do.	108
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	85	300	do.	107¾
15,000	Amer. Gold	210¾	300	M. S. & N. I.	68½
10,000	do.	210¼	300	do.	68¼
100	B'k of Commerce	110	100	do....s30	68½
60	Cen. National B'k	104	100	do.	69¼
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	100	500	Ill. Cen. R.	118
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co	160	200	do....b30	118
200	Cum. Coal Pr...b10	47¼	100	do.	118¾
200	do.	47¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82¾
300	do....b30	47¾	1000	do.	82½
400	do....b10	47¼	800	Chi. & N. W.	35
100	do.	47¼	200	do....b10	35
200	do.	47¾	300	C. & N. W. Pr.	65¾
100	do....b30	47½	150	do.	65¾
300	do.	47¾	200	do.	65¾
100	do.	48	100	do....b15	66
100	do.	47¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R...s30	95
100	Am. Coal Co.	75	600	do.	95¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	112	50	do.	95¾
100	do.	111¾	100	do....b3	95¾
250	do.	111¾	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	118
500	do.	111¾	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
100	do....s10	111¾	200	do.	94½
500	do....s30	110¾	200	Chi. & Alt.	83
100	do....s5	111¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	85
100	do.	111¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.	106¾
26,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.	109¾	100	do.	106¾
1,000	do. new iss.	108¾	100	do.	106¾
25,000	do. new iss.	108¾	800	Reading R.	108¾
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.	111¾
7,000	Mo. State 6s	66¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	70¼
100	Cum Coal Pref.	48¼	700	do.	70¾
200	do.	48¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
500	N. Y. Cen.	112	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr. b30	66
100	do.	112¾	100	do.	66
100	Mar. M. Co.	11	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	95½
200	Erie Railway...s10	75¾	50	do.	95½
300	do.	75¾	100	do.	95¾
200	do.	75¾	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	94¾
300	do....s15	75½	100	do.	94¾
300	do.	75½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R....x-d	111¾	200	M. S. & N. L....s3	69
800	Erie R.....ex-div	75¾	100	do.	69
400	do....b3	75¾	200	Cl. & Pitts. x-d s3	82¼
1100	do.	75¾	200	do.	82¾
300	do....c	75¾	500	do.	82¾
100	do....s3	75¼	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	94¾
300	do....s3	75½	200	do.	95
500	do....b3	75½	100	do.	95¾
300	do....s10	75¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	94¾
500	Hud. Riv. R.	106	100	do.	94¾
100	do....s3	106	150	Cum. Coal	48
200	Reading R.	108	100	do.	48¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	118¾	500	do.	48½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen....x-d	112¾	100	Cle. & Pitts....x-d	82
100	do....s5	112¾	600	do.	82
100	do.	112¾	100	Chic. & R. I.	94¾
100	Erie Rail...x-d. s3	75¼	300	do.	95
100	do.	75¼	100	do....s3	95
500	do....s3	75¾	100	Chi. & N. W....s3	34¾
200	do.	75¾	400	Cum. Coal Co.	49¾
100	M. S. & N. I....s3	69¾	600	do.	49¾
100	do.	69¾	100	do....s10	49¾
100	Ill. Cen. R.	118¾	100	do....b3	49¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	93¾			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

At the Stock Boards to-day, as well as in the Street, the demand for the national gold-bearing securities was animated at a further slight advance, closing strong and buoyant. The steamer, hence for Liverpool, took out something over $500,000 worth of Government Six per cent. Bonds, chiefly the old issue of 5-20s, which are becoming very scarce in this market. The new issue of the 5-20s are gaining in public favor, as they are as well protected as the old, and have a longer time to run, which is a recommendation to home buyers for permanent investment. The discrimination against them is made chiefly by European purchasers, to whom they are as yet but little known. The 10-40 Five per cent. Bonds have been in more request, and a shade higher. Operators concur in the opinion that at prevailing rates, they are now the cheapest of all the Government gold-bearing stocks, especially in view of the probable anticipatory payment of the 1st of March coin interest of 2½ ℔ cent, worth,—with gold at 210,—$5 25 in currency, leaving the net cost of the bonds to purchasers at this day's prices exactly 97, or 1½ ℔ cent less than the One-Year Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing an annual currency interest of 6 ℔ cent, and redeemable only in currency. The newly authorized national banking institutions are, of necessity, absorbing very considerable amounts of the 10-40s as the basis of their circulation, and this steady drain on the available supply is being felt in the Street. With the appreciation of the gold-bearing stocks, the popular demand for the new 7-30 Treasury notes—convertible on maturity into 6 ℔ cent. coin-bearing 5-20-year bonds—visibly increases. The First National Bank of this city subscribed to-day for $250,000 worth.

Gold opened as low as 210, but under rumors of a repulse of GRANT's army, the price was worked up to 213½. At the close, it stood at 212½. The Sterling Exchange market was dull; sixty-day bankers' bills 108¾@109½ in gold. The *Cuba*, to-day, took out only $250,000 in specie.

The Railway speculation was decidedly less vigorous to-day. Prices opened lower on the whole list. After the early Board adjourned, there was a temporary rally, followed by a slight reaction, the market closing tamely, but steady.

On the Street the following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with yesterday afternoon:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102¼	Pittsburgh	83	82¼
U. S. 5-20's	109¾	109¾	Northwest	35	34¾
T. Certificates	98¼	98¼	N. West Pref.	66	65¾
N. Y. Central	113½	113¼	Rock Island	96	95
Erie	76	75½	Fort Wayne	95½	93¾
Hudson	107	106¼	Cum'land Coal	47	49¾
Reading	109	108¾	Quicksilver	87	86¾
Mich. Southern	70¼	69¼	Mariposa	11	10¾
Illinois Cen.	119¾	118¾	Ohio & M. Certfs	27¾	27⅞

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	115	Irving	106
Mechanics'	107½	Market	102
America	135	Continental	95
Merchants' Exchange	98	St. Nicholas	101
Commerce	109	Commonwealth	104
American Exc.	119	Imp. and Traders'	108
Chatham	120	Central National	104
Bank of N. Amer.	107	Fourth National	99½
Hanover	100	Mechcs' Bk., Brook.	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	102½	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	112	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	92
Erie 1st mort, 68	101	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	78½
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	109	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	105
Hud. R. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	104	N. J. Cen. 2ds	108
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. 2d mort.	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	99½
Ill. Central 7 ℔ c. '75	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	79
Alton & T. H. 1sts	98	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1sts	45
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	73	Chi. & Alt. 1st mort.	102
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	86		

Money is easy in price at 6@7 ℔ cent. on call, at which rates the leading Brokers are enabled to borrow all necessary means. The discount market presents no new feature.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,497,975, including for Customs, $85,000, and on account of the 7-30 Loan, $41,000; total payments, $1,188,711; balance, this afternoon, $29,745,973.

The Treasury receipts from Internal Revenue during the month of January, 1865, amounted to $30,178,529 89, including $3,214,676 from this city.

The total number of Petroleum Companies thus far organized in this country is 364, with an aggregate (nominal) capital of $250,745,000.

We have been requested to call attention to the call for a meeting of the Mariposa First Mortgage bondholders, to be held at noon on Thursday, Feb. 9.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have asked for a supplement to their charter, authorizing them to increase their capital stock to $6,000,000, which increase shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

Messrs. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) Feb. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salerooms, No. 52 William-street.

Semi-annual Dividends of 5 ℔ cent., free of tax, have been declared by the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the latter, also making a surplus dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The Dividend of the City Fire Insurance Company is $3 50 ℔ share.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—No. 140 Broadway.

U. S. TREASURY AGENT AND SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, is now receiving subscriptions for this Loan, under the new arrangement, and allowing liberal commissions on the same to all dealers in Government securities.

ALL FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES will be received from subscribers at par, and interest. Notes always on hand for immediate delivery.

SAM'L C. THOMPSON, President,
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

☞ U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of Aug. 15, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, beside its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to:
One cent. per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1,000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5,000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

Caution to Buyers and Holders of 7-30 Notes.—In order to prevent the mutilation of these notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the notes are not negotiable unless all the unmatured coupons are attached.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

This bank will receive subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, at par, receiving all 5 per cent. interest-bearing notes, allowing the accrued interest to date of subscription.

Interest on the 7-30s will commence Feb. 15. Interest to that date will be allowed the subscriber, at the rate of two cents per day on each $100.

The following table shows the value of the several denominations on each day:

	$100.	$500.	$1,000.
Feb. 7	99 84	499 20	998 40
Feb. 8	99 86	499 30	998 60
Feb. 9	99 88	499 40	998 80
Feb. 10	99 90	499 50	999 00
Feb. 11	99 92	499 60	999 20
Feb. 13	99 96	499 80	999 60
Feb. 14	99 98	499 90	999 80
Feb. 15	100 00	500 00	1000 00
Feb. 16	100 02	500 10	1000 20
Feb. 17	100 04	500 20	1000 40

The notes on hand for immediate delivery.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

☞ THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Of New-York, No. 74 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1865.

This bank has commenced business at No. 74 Broadway, and offers its services to the public. Collections will be made on all accessible points on the lowest terms.

All orders for Government securities will be promptly executed, and the customary commission allowed to purchasers.

Special attention will be given to business connected with Government and persons wishing to avoid the inconvenience of addressing the departments are invited to apply to the officers of this bank.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.
ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 64 bbls. Ashes, 4,977 bbls. Flour, 308 bbls. and 2,739 bags Corn Meal, 7,410 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 737 bushels Rye, 300 bushels Wheat, 625 bushels Malt, 1,047 bushels Barley, 1,319 packages Provisions, and 86 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 75 for Pots and $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but held firmly. Java, 48c.@50c.; Rio, 42c.@48c.; Maracaibo, 44c.@46c.; St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Rio, 22,143 bags.

COTTON—Has been less active at less buoyant prices. Middling closing at 86c.@88c. ℔ ℔. Week's receipts, 2,300 bales; sales and resales, 4,100 bales; exports, 951 bales. In yesterday's report the quotations for Middling should have read 87c.@88c. ℔ ℔. At the auction sale of "Confederate Cotton" to-day, 855 bales ordinary to good Middling were disposed of at from 75c.@93c. ℔ ℔., chiefly to local buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and has been tending downward. Sales since our last amount to 6,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 30@$9 55; poor to choice Extra State at $9 45@$9 90, chiefly at $9 50@$9 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11, the latter an extreme, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 30	@$9 55
Extra State	9 45	@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 55	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 00	@12 25
Extra Genesee	9 95	@12 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	9 90	@14 25

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping to-day. Sales since our last 500 bbls., at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, and heavy. Sales 350 bbls. Extra, at $9 50@$11 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $7 90@$7 95 for Jersey and Atlantic, and $8 75 for Caloric, and $8 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and nominal. Corn has been in less request and heavy, at $1 87@$1 88 for Mixed Western, and $1 70@$1 72½ for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales, 10,000 bushels. Rye and Barley have been quiet and depressed. Beans have been in limited request at $2 87@$3 12½ for medium, and $3 37½@$3 60 for Marrowfat, ℔ bushel. Peas have been dull at $2 25@$2 35 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in fair request and quoted firmer. We quote Western at $1 10@$1 11, State at $1 09@$1 10, Jersey at $1 07, and Prince Edward's Island at $1 09 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair request at $1 70@$1 75 for shipping, and $1 80@$1 85 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in rather more demand at 30c.@52½c. for inferior to choice, according to quality, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern have been quite dull at $2 50 ℔ thousand.

METALS—Have been in more request and firmer in price, including Ingot Copper at 45½c.@46½c. ℔ ℔.; Scotch Pig Iron, $58@$59; No. 1 American, $54@$55 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, 13½c.@14½c.; Spelter, 13c.@13½c.; Straits Tin, 58½c.@59c. ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, at $1 80@$1 90 ℔ gal.; Resin, at $20@$30 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$8 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 60; No. 1 Lard at $2 20@$2 25 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand and cheaper, to-day. We quote; Crude, (nominally,) at 47½c.@48½c.; Refined, in bond, at 67c.@68c.; and do., free, at 87c.@88c. ℔ gallon. Sales 2,100 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $35 50@$36 75, closing at $36 62½ for New Mess; $34 50@$34 87½, closing at $34 62½ cash, for 1863-64 Mess; $34 87@$35 for New Prime Mess; $30@$30 50 for New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 18c.@22c. for Hams; sales equal to 200 pkgs. Also, 100,000 ℔s. Shoulders, deliverable in April and May, seller's option, at 17½c. Bacon is in less request; sales since our last, 300 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 20½c.@21c.; Long Cut Hams, at 20½c.; and Sides and Bellies, in bulk, at 19c.@20c. ℔ ℔. Dressed Hogs are inquired for at 15½c.@16½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is a shade cheaper; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@23½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in less request, at $21@$24 for Extra Mess; $18@$22 for New Plain Mess; sales 600 bbls. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are quiet. Butter continues in fair demand, at 43c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 30c.@46c. for Western, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in request, at 14c.@22c. for poor to very choice, ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates. Sales since our last comprise 450 hhds. Cuba at at 18c.@22½c., and 860 boxes Havana at 19½c.@20c., chiefly at 20c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 22½c.@27½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 75,000 ℔s., at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last only small lots, at $2 30 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included—100 bbls. Pork at 1s. 3d.; 230 tons Logwood at 9s.; 45 tons Fustic at 8s.; 250 tons Bacon, Lard and Tallow at 7s. 6d.@10s. For London—50 tcs. Pork and 300 tcs. Beef at 3s. For Antwerp—100 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.	
Peruvian	Feb. 11	Portland	Liverpool.	
City of Cork	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.	
America	Feb. 11	New-York	Bremen.	
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.	
City of London	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.	
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.	
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.	
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.	
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'ampton.	
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.	
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.	
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.	
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.	
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.	

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Jan. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Havana	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Feb. 11	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.

For California.

Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamer *Peruvian*, via Portland, will close at 1:30 P. M. on *Friday*.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, by the steamer *America*, will close at 10:30 A. M. Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the steamer *City of Cork*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the steamer *Havana*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for New-Orleans and Havana, by the steamer *Yazoo*, will close at 10:30 P. M. Saturday.

For California.

The mails for California, Central America, South Pacific, &c., by the steamer *Costa Rica*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Monday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—ONE black-walnut upright showcase, 8½ feet by 30, with French plate glass windows and washstand attached; two black-walnut tables, 4 feet by 15, with drawers; three black-walnut tables, 3 feet by 6; one desk, one Fairbanks platform scale, a lot of shelving and gas fixtures. Apply to HENRY SWIFT & CO., 111 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 306 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N.Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city. A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.

Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

Paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER, of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., One door west of Nassau-st.

ANN-STREET. **25** ANN-STREET.

COMPRESSED YEAST!

The demand for our celebrated "COMPRESSED YEAST" having so rapidly increased, we deem it a duty to the public to designate the following depots in the various parts of the city, where it can be had fresh every day: DONAN, STERN & CO., No. 89 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

GREENWICH-ST.	3D-AV.
112, H. Schmidt.	475, Bauman & Co.
246, G. N. Smith.	2D-AV.
415, P. Nelson.	58, A. Deerking.
HUDSON-ST.	Cor. 30th-st., F. Fittel.
387, J. F. Knapp.	AVENUE A.
8TH-AV.	39, C. H. Ranch.
610, Hendrickson.	GREENWICH-AV.
597, Chs. Hall.	8, S. R. Mann & Co.
443, B. Blanck.	BOWERY.
232, L. Friedländer.	389, Haight Bros.
7TH-AV.	CANAL-ST.
420, Abbot & Palmer.	585, Chas. Rabe.
9TH-AV.	502, F. Engelcke.
426, Bowes & Co.	7TH-ST.
6TH-AV.	166, Chs. Gebhard.
151, J. H. Stellges.	

THE CELEBRATED

UNION WASHING MACHINE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

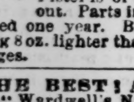
No soaking, rubbing or boiling required. Warranted to wash perfectly, without injury to the most tender fabric. Attached to it, or separately, is

JOHNSON'S UNION WRINGER

With patent galvanized frame, expansive cogwheels, and solid white rubber rolls which never stain the clothes. It will fit any kind of tub, round or square, and is admitted to be the best and most durable wringer in use. J. WARD & CO., No. 457 Broadway, New-York.

AND WINDOW BAND totally exclude COLD, WIND, RAIN, SNOW and DUST from the crevices of DOORS, WINDOWS and SKY-LIGHTS,—stops the rattling of Sashes, without interfering with the free use of the same. They save one-half the FUEL, and are warranted good for fine years. For circulars, with prices, references, &c., address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Brooklyn Agency, No. 4 Court-st., Montague Hall.

$100 REWARD.—INFORMATION WANTED of CHARLES COULTER, a resident of Brooklyn, who was last seen at the Fulton Ferry, New-York side, on Friday night, near 12 o'clock, Jan. 27, 1865. Mr. Coulter is aged 45 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, about 160 pounds weight, with full dark beard, moustache, and thick head of hair, tinged with gray; prominent features, dark complexion and eyes. He had on a gray business suit and blue sack overcoat, soft felt hat and fine calfskin boots. On his person was a gold watch, with a hair fob-chain. Any person who can give any information that will lead to his finding, or the recovery of his body, if he should not be alive, will receive a reward of $100. COULTER, KRAPP & CO., No. 10 Front-st.



MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 8 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely and do not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., corner of Canal, and by the trade generally. C. W. WARDWELL, Successor to J. G. KEYS.

500 BAGS AND BARRELS OF THE BEST flour of sweepings, suitable for foundries, pastemakers, ropemakers, and feed dealers, &c., for sale in any quantity, cheaper than at any other place in the city; also, family and bakers' flour, feed, meal, grain, &c. F. CORE, No. 31 Moore-st., between South and Front sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HAY.—FIFTY TONS OF FIRST quality red-top salt meadow hay, located in the English Neighborhood, New-Jersey, only a few miles from New-York. The hay is so situated that it can be reached either by railroad or navigation. To be sold cheap. J. G. HUSCAC, No. 421 Broadway.

CIDER VINEGAR—REALLY PURE AND FIRST QUALITY—For sale in packages of from one to forty gallons, for family use. Call and examine. W. KNAPP, No. 91 Hudson-st.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—FRANK MILLER'S Leather Preservative Water Proof Oil Blacking. For sale at Nos. 15½ and 81 Fulton-st., and No. 49 Nassau-st.

VALENTINES.—FOR $5 YOU WILL RECEIVE a handsome valentine, in a beautifully illuminated box, post-paid. Address T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 80 CTS. a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

DAMAGED BLACK SILKS.

GROS DE RHINES, GROS GRAINS and TAFFETAS, just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice. Very slightly damaged.

ALSO, Damaged Linens, Jaconets, Damasks and Napkins. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and do up ladies' hair and take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 215 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.; first floor, front room best of city reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as seamstress; can operate on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; understands dress-making and hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 541 6th-av., near 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and Christian young person, as nursery governess in a family where she would not have charge of more than two children; would be willing to take charge of their wardrobe and make herself useful to her employer; best city reference given. Apply at No. 39 King-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-rate cook; understands meats and pastry, first-rate bread and biscuit maker; the best of reference can be given; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 390 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., first flight up stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do a little chamberwork or take care of children; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 136 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMpetent young woman as cook and laundress; understands her business perfectly and has good city reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av., and Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE GIRL, WILLING TO work, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; wages, $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, an engagement by the week or month; is a good fitter, and understands her business thoroughly; also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 79 24th-st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress to go out by the day, in hotels, boarding-houses, and private families; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city reference. Address Miss GAINNS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND tidy young woman, with good city reference, as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business perfectly. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 72 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give good reference as to respectability. Call at No. 92 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by a competent young woman, with good recommendations from her present employer. Can be seen on Thursday and Friday, at No. 20 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable woman, as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; good city reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 King-st. corner Macdougal.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 108 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse and seamstress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 176 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced monthly nurse; thoroughly understands the care of mother and child. Can be seen at No. 261 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant, as cook. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 6th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day, week, or month. Call at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a first-class family as cook; best of city reference. Call at No. 228 7th-av., corner 25th-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW, OF GENTEEL birth and good education, competent to take entire charge of the domestic arrangements of a household, or to instruct children, wishes such a position in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country, to a widower's or a bachelor's family; references exchanged. Address, for one week, Mrs. C., Box 119 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT married man, as gardener, with two in family; understands the business in all its branches—green-house and graperies, and the whole care of a gentleman's place. Address J. B. G., Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has best of references. Address J. M., for two days, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to city or country; good reference from his last employer. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a married man, (one child) Protestant; understands the care and management of horses and cows; has good recommendations. Address ROBERT, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener, German, who had the charge of a fine country residence, with graperies and green-houses, for the last three years. Can be seen at Mr. BRIDGEMAN'S seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom or footman; understands his business thoroughly; will be found a valuable servant to his employer. Call or address P. W., No. 521 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., third floor, front room.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN WORKing in the most respectable hotels and restaurants of this city, would like to get into higher service by going at first as second waiter in a private family; a good situation more object than wages. Call or address WILLIAM CROWELL, No. 193 West-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in the country; understands his business, and is a careful driver and groom, and has satisfactory reference to show for his honesty and sobriety; can be seen until engaged. Address C. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single young man who understands his business; can take care of a team of horses if required; has the best of city reference. Address P. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family; is highly recommended by his last employer. Address G. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A COMMERcial college, twenty years of age, married, a situation; good reference. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 80, South Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business, and is well acquainted in the city, and will come well recommended. Apply by note to T. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WOOLEN MILL, by a first-class gigger and puller; good recommendations if required. Address JACOB GULEY, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FARMER AND gardener, by a married man without children; good recommendations. Address M. C., farmer, Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y., for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER; OUT of employment on account of change of business. Drop a line, or call for JOHN ADAMS, Nos. 2 and 3 South-st. Refers to present employers.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A LIGHT place; understands plain gardening and work on a gentleman's place generally; has reference. Address J. J., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable married man; has the best of city and country reference. Address M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, TO GO A short distance in the country; the man as gardener, and to make himself generally useful; and his wife to do the housework for a small family. Apply, with references, at No. 324½ Grand-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as nurse and seamstress, using Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other as laundress and chambermaid; good city references required. Apply this morning, at No. 7 East 32d-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER; ONE who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 221 Washington-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store, one accustomed to the wholesale business; a liberal salary will be given for a first-class man. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN for the retail; none others need apply; also, several intelligent lads as cash boys. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 15 years of age, of good address; reference required. Apply at Dental Office, No. 30 Bond-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE THE SITUATION as second waiter; must have references. Apply, after 4 o'clock, at No. 350 5th-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS THOROUGHly acquainted with laces and embroideries. Apply to MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY WHO writes a first-rate hand; salary $4 per week. Apply to WM. B. HAYWARD, No. 139 Broadway.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS. INQUIRE IN No. 439 8th-av., near 33d-st.

A LARGE WHITE-GOODS IMPORTING house wants a Buyer and Salesman. Parties thoroughly acquainted with the business and open for an engagement will learn of a very suitable position by applying, with name and references, addressed to Box No. 1,752 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL ON THE HUDSON, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE NEWBURGH.

The view of the river from West Point up eight or ten miles, and of Newburgh and its mountain scenery, is grand. There is a first-class modern house, 50 by 60 feet, with 16 rooms, piazza all around the house, and a large observatory. There are about six acres of land, a fine garden, fruit orchard, and pasture lot for cows; also, carriage-house, stables, ice-house and other out-houses, with two good wells of water, cisterns, a fish pond, &c.; also, grapes, fruits, fine evergreens and shade trees. Only three minutes' walk to Hudson River Railroad, and near the terminus of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Road. The property is the most desirable in the place, and as it is but two hours by rail from New-York, very convenient to the city. Refer to the following parties, who know something of the property: Wm. Brunner & Co., importers, Broadway; E. W Cock & Co., corner Church and Warren sts.; James and Erastus Brooks, New-York *Express*. The house is well furnished throughout, and will be sold with two horses, carriages, &c., if desired, and at a bargain, together or separately. A. K. CHANDLER, Fishkill on the Hudson.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED ON Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hour's drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is of wood, filled in with brick; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous, and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the Sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality, and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price $75,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., THE FOLLOWing-named property, being the remains of E. M. Noyes & Brothers' comb factory, recently destroyed by fire, viz.:

Nine building lots; the foundation and bricks of a building 188x36, two stories high; one 25 horse-power steam engine; two steam boilers, 20 feet long, 3 feet diameter, with two 12-inch flues each; together with a chimney-stack in perfect order. Original quantity of bricks used, about 231,000

Apply, for particulars, to HOWARD, SANGER & CO., Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers st., New-York, or to E. M. NOYES & BRO., at Wright & Smith's, near Market-st. Depot, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT HOUSE AND BARN in good repair, and two acres, near Stapleton, Staten Island. Water in the house; marble mantels, bells, dumb waiter, &c. Any family desiring a healthy place for their children, and to keep a horse and cow, and fowls, only one hour from Canal-st., will find this property worthy their attention. A large quantity of "truck" could be raised upon the place. There being plenty of "commons" twenty cows could be kept there. Price, $7,000; easy terms. Inquire of Mr. LAWS, No. 118 Perry-st., second door from Greenwich, or address him a letter and he will call and see you. If not sold, it will be let.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a very desirable residence, in full view of Newburgh and Newburgh Bay. The lot contains about two acres of land, has a good stock of fruit of all kinds, and an excellent garden, ice-house, barn and carriage-house. The dwelling is in excellent order, (not modern,) and has ten rooms, beside basement and garret; being but ten minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot. Churches of all denominations in the vicinity, and good schools. Price $6,000. Inquire of WALTER BRETT, Fishkill, on the Hudson, or BENSON VAN VLIET, Esq., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON NORTH-AV.—A large, commodious house in excellent condition, with modern improvements, nine acres of land attached, in high cultivation, abundance of fruit; a variety of outbuildings, fine view of river and mountain scenery. Refer to WM. W. WICKES, No. 33 Front-st., New-York; THOMPSON L. WEEKS, law office, Poughkeepsie; or T. S. WICKES, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A small farm at Yonkers, nine acres of land well fenced, with good house and barn, good garden and plenty of fruits of all kinds, on the Sawmill River Road, one and a half miles from the railroad and steamboat depots. Inquire of E. S. CALDWELL, No. 37 Park Row, Room No. 4, or No. 22 Ninth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST pleasantly located farms in New-Jersey, situated in a pleasant village on Central Railroad, 1¼ hour from city; comprises 160 acres very productive land especially adapted to hay and grazing; double two-story dwelling 38x46 feet, grounds handsomely laid out; plenty shade and fruit; outbuildings extensive, schools, churches and stores convenient; terms easy; if desired will be divided. For particulars apply at office National Wire Works, No. 63 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN NEW-Jersey, 25 miles from the city by rail; near a depot; large double house, large barn, stables, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; 10 acres of choice land, orchard of 250 apple trees, 50 choice pears, 75 grape-vines, cherries, plums, peaches and small fruit in abundance, all in full bearing. Apply to WM. BRINE, No. 108 Broad-st., up stairs, rear office.

FOR SALE—IN THE VICINITY OF MADISON-square, between 5th and Madison-av., two large first-class houses, containing about 60 rooms, well adapted for club-house, boarding-house, hotel or school; houses have all the modern improvements—furnace, hot and cold water throughout, large dining rooms, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF HANDSOME COTtages, with large lots and fruits of all kinds, at Port Richmond and Factoryville, Staten Island, from $1,850 to $5,000, actually below gold prices. Now is your opportunity. Also, in this city, a large number of private houses, from $4,000 and upward. Some really first-class brick and brown-stone tenement property, paying well. Call and see. S. KILPATRICK, under Bull's Head Bank.

FOR SALE—THE STORE FLOOR AND BASEment of iron building No. 254 Canal, corner of Elm-st., 25 by 80, and wide in the rear, equal to 25 by 100. Also, the store floor and basement, No. 256, adjoining, 25 by 80. The two can be connected by archways. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

A FINE FARM—75 ACRES, WELL FRUITED, timbered, &c.; good improvements; beautifully located; fronting on the Hudson; one hour from city; Northern N. J. Railroad. Also, residences and farms, 1 to 200 acres; same locality; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PIECE OF ground, with six three-story brick houses, on the northwest corner of Charlton and Washington sts., (corner occupied as a store,) having a front of 50 feet on Washington-st., and 120 feet on Charlton-st. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop dwelling-house, 20x50; lot 80 feet; in good order, with all modern improvements, 2d av., between 48th and 49th sts. Price $10,000. Possession at short notice. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FIVE-STORY, PHILadelphia-brick front tenement house, No. 160 East 31st-st.; also, the brown-stone house No. 162 East 35th-st.; also, two brick cottage houses in Yorkville. Apply to BLESSON & BOLRATH, No. 430 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST FARMS, THREE MILES from Harlem Bridge, a pleasant 2½-story dwelling, barn, stable, and large garden. Inquire of EDWD. SWIFT, No. 102 Centre-st., N. Y.

$50,000.—VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, near Branchport, Yates County, New-York; 475 acres, 100 woodland, a fine stone dwelling, a good frame farm house, and all other necessary buildings; scenery beautiful; soil and climate all that could be desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

$4,600.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brick house, basement and under-cellar, situated at No. 319 Hicks-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn; convenient to all the ferries; house in good order. For particulars, apply to F. A. YENNI, No. 125 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE cottage-house at the northeast corner of Park av. and 34th-st. The house is in perfect order from cellar to garret, is arranged in the most commodious manner, with dining-room, drawing-room, &c., on the first floor. Stable attached. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bathrooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

FARMING LAND AT FLATBUSH, L. I.—For sale, 32 acres of land in the town of Flatbush, L. I., being a wood lot, from which most of the wood has been cut; can in a short time, and at small expense, be made a valuable farm. Address or apply to N. L. ZABRISKIE, No. 15 Court-street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., FIRST HOUSE EAST of Park-av., a four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20 feet wide, with the modern improvements. Price, with carpets, &c., $17,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE THE VALUAble property No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard and No. 63 Orchard-st. Inquire of R. FASH, Shoe and Leather Bank, or address C. H. FASH, Bergen, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, a double Italian cottage house, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD premises No. 159 10th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Situation very central and easily adapted to any light business. Inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS, 64 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, full width, in Hammond-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., in perfect order. For permits, terms, &c., apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE AND NO MONEY required, three or five lots on 58th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to BLUNT & LEWIS, No. 482 Broadway.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL BEAUtiful places with from one to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST. Houses and Stores for sale or to rent.

FARM FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 130 acres, to close the estate of the late Charles R. Underhill, situated in Westchester County; very healthy and pleasant; two miles from Chappaqua Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, five from Sing Sing, two from Croton Lake. On the premises is a comfortable house, with thirteen rooms, with water running in it and a fountain in the yard; a large barn with basement, with twenty-one stalls for horses and cows, with water running in it, besides room for 100 barrels apples; also water running in the yard; good carriage-house and granary, two apple orchards, several kinds of pears, &c. If not sold before, will be put up at auction on the 25th of Second month (February.) If the weather should be stormy, it will be postponed until the next clear day in the next week. ELIZABETH C. UNDERHILL, Executrix. Dated 25th of First Month (January,) 1865.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant French-roof, four-story, brown-stone front house known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining; the house is first-class in every respect and has just been overhauled; dimensions 25 by 52, with a two-story extension 18 by 22; lot 98.9; the carpentery, plumbing and painting all by days' work; the woodwork throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension room of same; also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same; immediate possession given; the extra lot is full size without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE LOW—Situate on the Highlands of Long Island, about 25 miles from New-York, beautifully overlooking the Great South Bay and ocean. This is a pleasant property, and extremely productive, yielding immense quantities of fine fruits, with wine and cider of great excellence. It will pay equal to a petroleum well. The total income is nearly $9,000. Situation pleasant, and neighborhood the very best. Location as healthy as is possible to the climate. About 150 acres for $13,500. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, NEATLY furnished, with 1¼ acres of ground, near Orange, $6,500; pretty cottage, 10 rooms, with furniture, barn, carriage-house and 2 acres of ground, at Boiling Springs, only 9 miles from New-York, $6,750—no price; handsome house, with 8 lots, in Brooklyn, $6,500; neat cottage at Elizabeth, $2,500; several tasty cottages at Rahway, $1,800; pleasant house, 6 acres, at Metuchin, $2,300; also several cheap farms and small places near the city. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the country, four and a half hours from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fitted for a permanent home, having Baker & Smith's steam warming and ventilating apparatus, in perfect order; house modern in style and improvements, with stable, garden, &c. The location, drives, scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—IN WESTchester county, 1¾ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square, with 5 acres of ground; house large with plenty of shade trees, every way desirable for a gentleman's family. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

FARM FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP.—ABOUT 75 acres, near Plainfield, N. J. Has a good loam soil, well adapted to grain or grazing, with fair farm buildings. Price, $3,750, which is extremely low. If you want a bargain, apply at once to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—1,000 FEET SHELVING, FIRST floor and basement of No. 37 Barclay-st., 8 flights of stairs at No. 29 Broadway; 6 iron tanks, 2½ feet high, 7 feet diameter; 2 iron tanks, with double bottoms, 11x9½x4¾ feet. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TWO BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a half from New-York. The location, the drives, the scenery, desirable and attractive. Inquire of R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27¾x125 feet; house, 27¾x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and attic brown-stone, high-stoop house, in perfect order, painted and frescoed, and finished in black walnut. House 25 feet wide. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, WELL situated, about one hour's ride from the city; thirty-two acres of good land; a well-built and commodious house; fine fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. P. ELWELL, No. 57 South-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 48 HUbert-st., No. 242 West-st.; four small houses north side of 119th-st., near 4th-av., full lots; three-story brick house, No. 212 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; has furnace, gas and water. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY on the 5th-av., north of 23d-st., extending through to and fronting on Broadway; improvements first-class. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CORNER PROPerty known as the Amity House, corner 6th-av. and Amity-st.; price $21,000. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 26 Stanton-st.

PETROLEUM AND TIMBER LANDS IN Pennsylvania for sale cheap. Address WM. M. McKNIGHT, care Wallace & Browne, No. 76 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 23D-ST., A NEW AND elegant first class extra wide house, with stable lot in the rear. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence in the village of Yonkers; price, $35,000. For particulars, apply to H. BAYLIS, No. 15 Murray-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE following buildings now occupied for offices:

No. 15 Centre-st., next to Chambers, 4 stories, 24 by 48.
No. 9 Chambers-st., 3 stories, 23 by 24, and extension 14 by 25.
No. 11 Chambers-st., 3 stories, 22 by 36, and extension 9 by 12.
No. 13 Chambers-st., 5 stories, 39 by 36.
Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE WINDERmere House, with 400 acres of land, or less, as required; the house is commodious, lately enlarged and refurnished, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage; the situation presents the most beautiful combination of mountain and water scenery, renowned for its salubrious invigorating atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, gunning, &c., located on the north end of Greenwood Lake, (10 miles long,) Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., 55 miles from the city via Erie Railway; the farm is fertile, possessing unusual resources, adapted to grain, grasing or dairy, with abundance of fruit. For particulars address the subscriber on the premises, or apply to R. B. CALDWELL & CO., No. 220 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE—With or without furniture; it has gas, hot and cold water, furnace, &c., together with five acres of ground in lawn and garden; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house, ice-house; commands a splendid view of the Hudson River and Harlem Valley, seven minutes from Hudson River Railroad Station, thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st. depot, and five miles from Central Park. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st., or WM. C. THOMPSON, No. 29 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT, SQUARE ROOM; also, small back room, on fourth floor, English basement house, in 9th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., to let on reasonable terms, without board. Address Box No. 5,312, Post-office.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY—Part of an office on Broadway, second floor, near Liberty-st. Address Box No. 500, Brooklyn, with name and references.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 57 CEDAR-st., third door below Post-office. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, A DESIRABLE residence; five minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, one or more rooms, in a fire-proof building preferred, containing about 100 or more superficial feet; location between Chambers-st. and Canal, West Broadway and Chatham, to be used for the storage of a light article. Address, stating rent, to Box No. 3,674 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY a strictly first-class high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements, located above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs.; possession wanted May 1; brokers need not apply. Address, giving location, description and terms, J. W. G., Box No. 147 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL HOUSE IN Brooklyn, complete with modern improvements, from the 1st of March, April or May. If well furnished, and the furniture is for sale reasonable, the same will be purchased. Address SMITH, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, the first floor of building No. 20 North William-st., running through to William-st., 120 feet deep. It is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, or for heavy merchandise. Apply to R. HOE & CO., 29 and 31 Gold-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated below 34th-st. and West of 3d-av.; three-story; must have all the modern improvements. Address, with full particulars, G. G. M., Box No. 3,048 New-York Post-office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS WANTed by three grown persons, not far from Broadway, and convenient to a good restaurant; location between Broome and 18th sts. Address V. L. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE IN 128th-st., Harlem, south side of the street, fifth house east of 3d-av.; will be rented partially furnished. Apply to E. A. HAYS, No. 361 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALways on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. B. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPOsals will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of their Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.

S. DRAPER, ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Commissioners.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with: CORN, OATS, HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

NEW-YORK, Feb 8, 1865.

HENRY J. McDONALD IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm. H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

15,000 SUBSTITUTES WANTED FOR THE ARMY,

IN PLACE OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF CITIZENS:

FIRST—For citizens enrolled and liable to draft.

SECOND—For citizens not liable to draft, because of unfitness, or non-liability from age or other causes.

TO SUBSTITUTES.

The following advantages are offered for the enlistment of Substitutes:

BOUNTY, DEPOSITED BY PERSONS REQUIRING SUBSTITUTES, CASH DOWN,

For One Year..........$200
For Two Years..........400
For Three Years..........500

PREMIUM, CASH DOWN.

For One Year Man..........$20
For Two Years' Man..........30
For Three Years' Man..........50

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as the authority exists for the enlistment of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of a future Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to Draft, because of unfitness or non-liability from age or other causes, THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE have resolved in addition to their business of raising Recruits, to enlist such substitutes as may be desired.

Those desiring Substitutes may deposit with the Committee the whole of either of the following sums:

For One Year..........$220
For Two Years..........430
For Three Years..........650

No portion of the money paid for Substitutes will be paid from the County funds.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, Com. on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Rooms of Committee on Volunteering, City Hall Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Nov. 1, 1864.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKING OFFICE.

L. BROWN & CO., NO. 2 PARK-PLACE, Under Broadway Bank.

Officers' accounts cashed, ordnance and clothing returns made out, and clearances obtained. Discharged soldiers paid all claims collected.

RATION MONEY FOR ALL PRISONERS of war, payable to soldiers who did not receive their State bounty under Gov. Seymour's Administration; others can obtain the same; wives and widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive the pay of their husbands or sons.

Soldiers and their heirs having arrears of pay and bounty due can apply to or address U. S. ARMY AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., New-York. Twenty new prizes payable.

COMMISSION.—ANY COMPETENT PERSON willing to enlist can secure a commission in a regiment within a few days of enlistment; regiment now doing provost duty at Savannah. Address COLONEL, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Largest premiums paid agents and runners presenting recruits, at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—WIVES AND WIDowed mothers of prisoners of war can collect their arrears of pay by applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Government Bankers, No. 243 Broadway.

NAVAL OFFICERS RECENTLY APPOINTED will be paid a bounty. L. BROWN & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A SUITE of rooms, parlor and bedroom, with board, in a strictly first-class private family, not below 14th-st., or above 34th-st., between 4th and 8th-avs.; will pay $30 per week. Address S, Box No. 841, Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

BROADWAY—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH ample closets, at No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

BOARD.—ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, SUITAble for two or three persons; also, room for single gentleman. Dinner at 6. No. 84 West 29th-st.

GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS WITHout board, can apply at No. 35 Gramercy-place, convenient to cars and stage. Bath, gas, &c., on each floor.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES and boilers, stationary and portable, of all sizes. Also, several marine boilers, in perfect order. Apply to P. CASSIDY, Nos. 4 to 10 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, near New Chambers-st. Ferry.

FOR SALE—A LOW-PRESSURE BOILER, suitable for a cylinder 28x72; a double oscillating engine, 18x36; one band wheel, 16 inch face, 14 feet diameter. For particulars inquire of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No. 167 Water-st., Brooklyn, or A. LISTER & BRO., Newark, N. J.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,500, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,600, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,200, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $666 67, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1835.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 23, 1828.
Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,100; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865. CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

New-York, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at the same hour and place. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,621 34, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 1, 1841.
Also, claim for $243 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,326 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864. CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Those who are desirous of having teeth extracted should call on Dr. HOYT, the originator of Anæsthetic Nitrous Oxide. Office No. 873 Broadway, near 18th-st.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the nitrous oxide, and no charge is made for extracting teeth if pain is caused. Come to headquarters. The best teeth inserted. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF. Afternoon: AZUCENA, or THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE. Evening: RING OF FATE and STAGE STRUCK YANKEE.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVE INDIAN—PAUL PRY.

WALLACK'S—MEN OF THE DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FANCY DRESS BALL.

NIBLO'S—MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CONCERT.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS—SOIREE MUSICALE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is not yet definite as to the object or results of the new movement. The Second and Fifth Corps obtained a well-advanced position on Sunday, and held it, despite the efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. The greater part of the Sixth and Ninth Corps arrived on the ground Sunday night. On Monday afternoon CRAWFORD'S division of the Fifth Corps was pushed forward, and drove the rebels from a point known as Dabney's Mills, about two miles beyond Hatcher's Run. Here the rebels made a determined stand, and about 5 o'clock made an attack in front and on the flank of the division, and caused it to fall back some distance to a line of works thrown up by the Second Corps on Sunday, where our men reformed, and aided by the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, the enemy were in turn driven back. The fighting was quite severe while it lasted, and the enemy being the attacking party suffered severely. Our loss was from 300 to 500. About 120 prisoners were captured, among whom was one rebel Colonel.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday took up a bill relating to postal laws. The bill contains seventeen sections, a full summary of which will be found in the proceedings of Congress. It is said to have the approval of the Postmaster-General. At 1 o'clock the Senate received a message from the House, that that body was ready to proceed with the counting of the Presidential vote. The Senate then repaired to the House of Representatives and assisted at this ceremony, retiring at 2 o'clock to their own room. Mr. SUMNER'S resolution requesting the President to furnish information in relation to the peace conference was taken up and passed, after a somewhat protracted debate. The bill to establish a bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, was taken up and passed. Pending the consideration of a bill to define the boundaries of the State of Nevada, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate information in regard to the late peace conference. A bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce, requiring ship-owners to make annual returns of the tonnage of every vessel held by them. A resolution was adopted to appoint a select committee to investigate charges of fraud and corruption which have been made against the Commissioner of Patents. A thousand dollars was appropriated to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice. A bill was passed providing for the confinement of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in houses of refuge. At 1 o'clock a message was sent to the Senate, announcing that the House was ready to receive that body, for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. Soon afterward the Senators entered, and were assigned seats in the body of the hall, on the right of the presiding officer. After a few preliminary remarks, the Vice-President proceeded to open the certificates of election, and announce the vote of each State. The votes having all been opened and counted, the tellers through Senator TRUMBULL, announced the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, and of ANDREW JOHNSON Vice-President, for four years from the 4th of March next. The announcement was received with applause from the galleries and floor. The Senators then returned to their own chamber and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were reported ratifying the amendment to the National Constitution, to create a new ward in New-York, and to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the charter of the Union Trust Company; for a Police Court in New-York, and for a railroad in Eleventh-avenue. Bills were introduced for the completion of Harlem Bridge, and for widening Sixth-avenue, New-York. The bill incorporating the Arion Society of New-York and the Poughkeepsie Bounty Bill were passed.

In the Assembly, bills were passed relative to the common schools of New-York, and to establish a public market in this city. The bill extending the time for the completion of the Grand Hotel and the Central Park Hotel, was favorably reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

The extremes of Gold yesterday were 210@213½; closing price, 212½. The *Cuba* took out only $250,000 in Specie. Stocks were unsettled: Governments active and higher; the fancies less freely dealt in, and lower and irregular. Produce and Merchandise were less sought after, though prices favored buyers. The Freight market was inactive.

Eight hundred and thirty bales of cotton from Mobile were sold at public auction, yesterday, in this city, for the benefit of rebel prisoners now in our hands. The cotton sold for from 75c. to 93c. ℔ lb., being an advance of about 10c. ℔ lb. on previous sales. The whole amount realized was $350,000.

The ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, which arrived at this port on Sunday, brought several convicts from London, sent to New-York by the London Prison Society. Four of the number made affidavits that they were shipped and their passage paid to this port by the above society.

A destructive fire, attended with serious loss of life, occurred in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The fire broke out in a coal-oil factory in Ninth-street, where 2,000 barrels of refined oil, in bond, were stored. The oil from the burning barrels escaped and poured into Ninth-street and down that street for two squares, and then into Washington, Federal and Ellsworth streets, making them appear like rivers of flame, and setting on fire the houses on both sides. The inmates, in attempting to escape, were thus subjected to the awful danger of these burning streets, and it was estimated that at least fifteen persons were burned to death. Forty-seven buildings were destroyed in all.

The Brooklyn Board of Education have increased the salaries of the principals of the public schools from $1,500 to $2,000.

HENRY S. FOOTE, ex-member of the rebel Congress, who recently arrived in Washington, reached this city on Tuesday night in charge of an officer of Gen. SHERIDAN'S army, and applied for a room at the Astor House, failing to obtain which he sought an interview with United States Detective Col. BAKER, but was unsuccessful in obtaining one, and was at once removed to Fort Warren. His refusal to take the oath of allegiance is understood to be the cause of his imprisonment.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Towns held another session yesterday at Albany, at which the arguments in favor of and against the bill for a paid Fire Department in this city were further heard. Just as Mr. D. B. EATON was closing the argument in favor of the bill, Senator FIELDS, a Democratic Senator from this city, and a member of the committee, entered in a state of gross intoxication, and soon began interrupting Mr. EATON, which he kept doing, despite the remonstrances and efforts of those present, and finally, carried his disgraceful conduct so far as to compel the committee to adjourn without concluding the hearing. It is not likely that this exhibition of rowdyism will help the cause of the opponents of the bill.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the committee dispatched to Washington to confer with the Government relative to the reduction of our quota, presented their report. The committee state that all they have been able to effect is to get 25 per cent. of the quota deferred, leaving 15,763 men to be raised. They also state that provided the work of recruiting goes on satisfactorily, the draft will probably be postponed, and that they have reason to believe a reassignment of quotas will be made on the basis of the corrected enrollment. The report was accepted and a resolution adopted empowering the Volunteer Committee to offer such bounties both for volunteers and substitutes as they may deem wise and judicious. The board adjourned to Monday next.

An eloquent lecture was delivered last evening at Cooper Institute, by Rev. SELLA MARTIN, on the "Resources of the Colored People," the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of sick and wounded colored soldiers. The lecture was tolerably well attended, the audience being composed of white and colored persons in about equal proportions.

The Movement on the Left.

Yesterday we were unable to state the purpose and scope of the movement on GRANT'S left, begun on Sunday. They are not apparent yet. But a division of our advance came in conflict with the rebels on Monday, and had some brisk fighting, which resulted in our division yielding a point of ground. It was supposed GRANT'S movement would be resumed on Tuesday.

The Draft and the Drafted—Their Rights and Wrongs.

There appears, from the debates in Congress on the Enrollment Act, as well as from much of the discussion which takes place out of doors, to be a strong disposition prevalent to look upon a man who chances to be drafted, as something very like a criminal, and treat him accordingly. That portion of the public, whose names have not been drawn, is very indignant with him, if he displays the slightest unwillingness to serve in person, or the slightest anxiety to procure a substitute. He is not only expected to march off, but to do so with great satisfaction and enthusiasm; and the least indication of a desire to get some one else to go in his place, raises a presumption that he is a meanspirited or disloyal person.

In Congress this feeling appears to be still stronger than in the country. There is constantly half-a-dozen Senators and Representatives ready with bills and resolutions for the punishment or annoyance of the unfortunate "drafted men." Senator WILSON has just made a severe effort to have them held liable for the desertion of their substitutes—that is to say, obliging them to take the place of the substitutes in the ranks in case the latter are permitted to run away. Now, it might be reasonable to make a principal liable for the consequences of any defect in the substitute which could be fairly taken as evidence of fraud, or connivance at fraud, on his own part. But no principal can possibly tell whether his substitute will desert or not. The disposition to desert is a moral weakness, which is not revealed on examination, and whether it will show itself in the army, depends largely on the kind of discipline that is kept up. If the officers are bad, or if deserters, when caught, are not punished adequately or not punished at all, or if undue and improper facilities are afforded them for getting away, of course desertions will be frequent; and to avenge on principals its failure to do its own duty, or the failure of its officers to do theirs, would be a scandalous piece of injustice on the part of any Government. If a man furnishing a substitute is to be made responsible for his good behavior, he should be given complete control over him. Congress, we are glad to see, took the same view of the matter, and the amendment was rejected.

But Mr. SUMNER seems to be animated with much the same holy indignation against the "drafted man" as Mr. WILSON. He, too, wants to get at the scoundrel. We read in the report of Tuesday's proceedings in the Senate:

"Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, that in addition to the substitute furnished by a drafted person, every such drafted person shall, before being discharged from draft, pay a tithe of his income for the time for which he has been exempted. Persons with an income or salary of two thousand dollars a year shall pay five per cent.; more than two thousand dollars, and less than five thousand dollars, ten per cent.; more than five thousand dollars, twenty per cent.; the sums thus collected to be expended by the Secretary of War in providing bounties for persons actually drafted and mustered into the service."

It appears that it is not enough for a man to be drafted and find somebody to go to the front in his place, and pay him heavily for doing so. His rascality is still only half atoned for. Mr. SUMNER would fain have him fined heavily besides, to the tune of five per cent. on his income, if he has two thousand dollars a year, and so on in the ascending scale. Take the case of a poor clerk or lawyer, with that amount of income, and a family to be maintained out of it, and children to be educated, at a time when money is worth about half what it formerly was. He is drafted. He finds a man who likes soldiering or wants money, and who is ready and willing to go, and he pays him, say six hundred dollars, taken either out of small savings or out of the year's income. One would imagine that the claims of society on the unfortunate ought to be satisfied with this sacrifice, but Mr. SUMNER thinks differently, and proposes to have the tax-gatherer step in, and seize one hundred dollars a year more. We are glad to say that Congress having some common sense, as well as sense of justice left, rejected the proposition.

We cannot help protesting against the idea of the guilt or criminality of the conscript which seems to underlie much of the legislation about him. So far from having done to society any wrong, he is himself sacrificed—necessarily, we admit—to society. The conscription is a tax, and an unequal, and therefore unjust tax; but it is an inequality and injustice which cannot be helped, and therefore must be submitted to. But this ought to increase, instead of diminishing, the consideration of the law for those whom the lot falls on. There is no question that where men can be had for money, the fairest way of raising them is by taxing the whole community to make up the bounty. This reduces the inequality to a minimum.

We cannot conclude without protesting against the tone adopted by Mr. SUMNER in the remarks with which he accompanied the introduction of his amendment, which is becoming too common in speaking of "rich men," as it is now the fashion to call everybody who receives more than a dollar a day, and dresses decently. Every bit of legislation, which has for its object the fleecing of people who possess more property than accrues from weekly wages, is applauded to the echo; and one would imagine, to judge from some of the speeches and articles which appear every week, that people who make any attempt to lay up money, deserved no mercy, not to speak of encouragement, from the State. The true patriots, we are to infer, are those who spend all they earn. The real props of the State are the idle, or shiftless, or wasteful. These are extraordinary doctrines to be preached in America—a country in which hereditary wealth is almost unknown; in which, in nine cases out of ten, all that any man possesses is the product of his own industry, prudence and sagacity, and in which, more than in any other country, the safety and welfare of the nation depends on the preservation and growth of these very virtues. So far from persecuting, or depreciating, or making legislative discriminations against those who prove the possession of them, by accumulating capital, they ought to be encouraged and protected in the preservation of their savings. Men of education, at least, ought to be ashamed to preach amongst us the second-hand fallacies and sophistries of French "Reds." We have not yet sunk so low as to have any class large enough or degraded enough to make it worth while to propitiate them by such means.

The Freedmen's Bureau—The Bills Before Congress To-day.

A measure of far-reaching influence and importance to the colored race and to the country comes up before Congress to-day—Mr. ELIOT'S bill for the establishment of a "Freedmen's Bureau," or, in other words, of a separate department of Government, controlling the interests of millions of human beings in the future. The new bill is a compound of the two bills—the House and the Senate—which have been up before for the settlement of this difficult matter. It has been framed mainly by Senators HOWARD and SUMNER, and Messrs. ELIOT and KELLEY, of the House.

In point of fact, this measure, if passed, will found an *imperium in imperio*, a separate department, responsible alone to the President, and supported by military power from him, to take charge of the abandoned and forfeited lands of the rebels, settle them with freedmen, guard the interests of these latter, aid in adjusting wages, in enforcing contracts, and in protecting these unfortunate people from injustice, and securing them their liberty. The commissioner of the bureau and his agents shall have power to establish regulations, and cause them to be enforced, for the protection of this great class, and before any civil or military court they shall act as their legal advisers. In certain cases, they can hire out the freedmen with suitable persons at a proper compensation. The assistant commissioners and agents can, under certain specified conditions, be tried by courts-martial in their respective districts.

This bill, as will be seen even in this very brief abstract, is of vast consequence. It provides a government in the future for millions of blacks, and disposes of hundreds of millions of property. So important a measure, wherein so many difficult questions of economy and politics are settled, and involving such immense consequences, ought not to be passed in a hurry.

The problem is one of the most refined in social administration. To protect an inferior race and not sap its independence; to govern an ignorant but a most honest and deserving population; to provide against the wrongs which, in the future, the overreaching shrewdness of the Northerners and the habits of oppression of the Southerners may inflict on the freed slaves; to preserve and guard labor, secure production and repress idleness.

All these are difficult objects to attain, and we might well frame many Congressional bills before they could be reached. Manifestly, when peace is finally concluded, the United States will have a new kind of political task before it—the securing future peace in the insurgent territory, and the enforcing the laws of Congress in a dissatisfied and disobedient community. The protection, then, of the freedmen, and the best development of their labor, will appeal to both the honor and the interests of the nation. But in the meantime, we do not think the Government is fully prepared for a separate administration of the freedmen. At the present, it seems to us more wise that this bureau should be a bureau of the War Department. All the machinery is at hand for the purpose; the power, the instrumentalities, courts, officers, systems of supply and fixed rules. There would be no clashing of military authorities; the country to be settled by the freedmen is now held by the war power, and the summary authority of the latter is a benefit in such matters as the management of the interests of freed slaves. Looking merely at persons, to no public man could the fate of the freedmen be so safely trusted as to the present Secretary of War.

We hold then Mr. ELIOT'S bill defective in not making this bureau a branch of the War Department. Its provisions need also more careful revision than they have yet enjoyed at the hands of the two Houses. The fifth section seems at first reading to include "all the real estate to which the United States have title," which would give the Freedmen's Bureau control over all public lands; but this may be limited by the previous sections, to the rebel States. The thirteenth section also includes a repeal of the joint resolution of Congress, July, 1862, by which confiscation was limited to the life-estate in land of the traitor. This is too important a measure to be inclosed with a Freedman's Bill. The President himself is known to have caused the passage of this joint resolution, and a repeal of it in this law would not certainly add to the probabilities of his signing the present bill. Besides, the question of amnesty and the whole matter of confiscation, ought to come up in other connections, and be discussed by themselves.

We trust that Congress will give this grave matter thorough consideration before taking action upon it. Mr. ELIOT'S bill, beside being open to the serious objections already made, is cumbersome, divergent, impracticable and ineffective in many of its details. The concise bill of Mr. SCHENCK, which we print elsewhere, is much more satisfactory in character and principle, though that also requires a revision of some of its features.

"Ticket-of-Leave Men" in New-York—A Duty for Congress.

It is over a year ago that we called attention to the fact that English "ticket-of-leave men," or convicts let out of the English prisons before the expiration of their term, were being shipped to this city by the "Prisoners' Aid Society" of London, an association acting under the auspices of the British authorities. At that time, some of these beauties who had then just landed on our shores, were got hold of by the police, taken to headquarters for inspection and drill, and then shipped back to their own, their native land. Those of our citizens who then had an opportunity of seeing them will not soon forget their appearance. They were the final and perfect type of that hideous order of human brutishness which grows in such gross luxuriance on the soil of England. Had they been permitted to remain among us, we should soon have heard of them as burglars or murderers, and they would doubtless finally have ended their days at the public expense, in the penitentiary or on the gallows tree.

The fact that we sent back these worthies to England, does not prevent our English friends from continuing to furnish us with new supplies of the same stock. The passenger ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, which arrived here on Tuesday, brought us a quartette of these released convicts—a brace of Englishmen and a pair of Irishmen. One of them had been guilty of scuttling a ship, another had pursued the profession of burglary, a third was a swindler, and a fourth had taken the liberty of exercising his muscles on the person of a policeman. All of them, however, were considered good enough for American society, or, at least, it was thought kind to transplant to our domain some of the poisonous sprouts which nearly choke all decent vegetation on the soil of John Bull. It may be observed that the term of imprisonment of most of these birds had nearly expired. In two short months the whole of them would have been at liberty, and could all have emigrated to this country of their own free will, and at their own expense, without let or hindrance. But it appears the "Prisoners' Aid Society" was afraid they might not come, and so took the precaution to send them here while they were in the Society's power.

These four men and all of their ilk, will, we suppose, be promptly sent back to England. But this is not enough.

Congress should at once pass a law absolutely prohibiting the emigration to this country of any person convicted of crime in his own land. And authorized agents should be appointed to examine, and put to the oath, on this point, all passengers, and see that the law is rigidly enforced. One has but to visit our courts and prisons, to see the enormous proportion of foreign-born criminals—not a few of whom were the hardened criminals of Great Britain and Ireland, who have simply effected a "change of base" to this country.

Want of Schools for the Poor.

The recent annual address of Mr. MCLEAN, President of the Board of Education, presents some most important statements on the want of school accommodation in our city.

"The schools are," says Mr. MCLEAN, "with a few exceptions in grammar departments, crowded to repletion, and in some parts of the city, hundreds of primary children have been refused admission to the schools during the past year, for want of room, and these refusals were almost invariably in districts inhabited by the poorer classes of people, who have no means of educating their offspring except in the public schools. This should not be. The doors of the school-house should be open to all. No man in this great city should have the excuse that his child could not be educated because it was refused admission to a public school. The Comptroller's budget has one large item of expenditure for protection against crime; the best way to obviate it is to build school-houses. The one acts by coercion, the other by prevention. This board has gone to the utmost of its resources in furnishing school facilities, it is limited in its expenditures by arbitrary laws, and has been so limited since its organization."

In another portion of his address he alludes to a nearly related subject:

"One other matter I shall allude to, which deserves the earnest attention of this board. It is that of the vagrant children who are roaming about our streets, without any guide or protection from ignorance and crime. Some means should be provided by which they can be saved from a life of infamy. The subject is one eminently proper for this board to consider. It is your duty to carefully examine the subject, and to suggest a remedy for the evil."

When it is considered how direct and immediate is the connection between vice, crime and ignorance; how large a proportion of the law-breakers of the community are utterly unable to read and write; how great a temptation the idleness, which springs from want of education, offers to the young, we can appreciate the vital importance of these statements of the President of the Board of Education, as affecting the welfare of our city. It is well known that our free schools are now much frequented by the children of the more comfortable classes, while, as he states, the schools of the poorest quarters have not sufficient accommodation for the most needy children.

The consequence is that, to a certain extent, the public are educating, gratuitously, the children of the rich, who could easily provide their own schools, while they are neglecting the children of the poor. It not unfrequently happens, that children are sent away from public schools, because they are too ragged and poor-looking to associate with the others; and thus, in various ways, large numbers of needy children are left upon the streets, ignorant, and exposed to temptation and crime. The great increase of crime recently spoken of so earnestly by the President of the Police Board, arises from just this class of uneducated poor boys and girls.

During the last year, 208,084 children were educated by the city, and, for this purpose, $1,990,639 were expended; or nearly $2,000,000 paid out for popular education; and yet, as is believed now, some 50,000 children of the poorest and most exposed class are not trained at all by this system of education, and are growing up in deep ignorance, and many of them almost certain to be preying soon on the community.

It has been fortunate that an excellent system of private charities, called the "Industrial Schools," have, to a limited degree, supplemented our public instruction. These schools provide education and charitable aid for a large number of those children who are too poor for the public schools, and are undoubtedly saving considerable expense and loss each year to the city, in rescuing vagrants and young criminals from lives of crime and their fitting punishment. But this instruction for the poor should be extended. More public schools ought to be built by the city in the poorest and most crowded wards. Our private citizens could not do a more useful and permanent charity than by forming and supporting new industrial schools in the most degraded quarters. And the whole public should feel that no expense is so richly repaid to the community, as that appropriated to the education of ignorance and the prevention of crime.

Time's Changes.

Is there anything wonderful to which our people would not become accustomed in almost as little time as it takes to express the wonder? Only think what things are now accepted as matters of every day, which but a short time ago would have stirred the whole country. Look at the military displays which now pass through the streets, almost unnoticed, which a short time ago would have brought every one to the windows and doorways. The skirmish at Great Bethel, with its two dozen of killed and wounded, made far more sensation throughout the country than would a battle now, in which as many hundred fell. Long marches and victorious campaigns, seiges and captures, have palled upon us, and we only pay momentary attention to the guns which announce some victory which will take its place among the great victories of the world's history.

Nor is this the case only in reference to military matters. These same fierce heats of war have quickened social movements into rapid growths. And changes in society and politics now take place almost unnoticed, the mere mention of which five years ago would have rocked the whole nation as a tempest does the forest. Think for a moment what an immense change is indicated in the life of this nation, by the fact of the calm and almost unimpassioned discussion in Congress of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the whole land. Five years ago, the man who should have suggested such a thing, would have been thought little better than a madman, and the man who should have undertaken to bring it about, must have taken his reputation, the respect of his fellow-citizens, and even his life, in his hand. Now Congress gravely discusses the question, and the debate is not thought of consequence enough to be reported in full, and men almost begin to feel like upbraiding the members for wasting valuable time in such a discussion.

Nor is this even the most remarkable sign of the change. Two States of the Union, by their conventions, abolish slavery within their borders in one week. The mere possibility of such a thing five years ago would have thrilled the hearts of the more earnest lovers of liberty with a joy too deep to be expressed, while it would have stirred to the depths the hostile hate of a very large section of our people. Now the fact is announced quite unexpectedly as a fact accomplished. Free Missouri sends her greeting to New-York, and announces it with as much nonchalance as if it were the opening of a new railroad. Tennessee does the same, and takes her place among the free sisters of the Union, a fit sequence to the glories of the victory at Nashville. And men read the announcement with less excitement than they would read of a rise or fall of one per cent. in stocks. The most enthusiastic Abolitionist hoists no flag, fires no cannon over a step in freedom's march more decisive than he was able to secure with years of fierce and strenuous conflict. And the most ardent devotee of the slave power receives these assaults upon his former divinity with the most perfect equanimity, and turns away to his farm and his merchandise as if nothing had happened; and though the great fact of the passage of the Constitutional Amendment sent a ripple of joy over all the North, even that has almost passed away already, and men read the announcement that this State and that has ratified it, with not half the excitement that they read of the last robbery or the latest murder.

It is a glorious thing that these are victories of freedom to which we have become so accustomed. It gives us great hope for the future. The battle of freedom has been a long and a hard one among us. We are now "getting the habit of victory." Indeed, one of the great reasons why men receive the news of these great triumphs of liberty with so little excitement is, that they have already concluded that the final and universal victory is inevitable and near. They see already as present the final triumph of the future, and they therefore accept these single successes as but steps in a march which nothing can check, and they therefore say, "Why spend any more time over the intermediate steps than is necessary? Let us arrive at the end as soon as possible, that we may betake ourselves to something else, whose end may be a little less plain and clear before our eyes."

And yet the way may be long before us, and great conflicts may await us before our flag shall float over a land on which the foot of no slave shall stand. Let us so accept these triumphs, which come to us now so easily, that when the conflicts come again, we shall be made stronger and more persistent in them for the right.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Proposed Abolition of Slavery by the South is Regarded in Europe—Mr. Seward's Dispatch on the Florida Business—Emigration to Mexico.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

The declaration of the Richmond papers to the effect that the South is ready to become abolitionist, as well as the North, has been seized upon with eagerness by the French rebel press, as a pretext for urging recognition. Even the official journal prints prominently and menacingly in its columns, at least sufficiently so to give great courage to the Secessionists here, this declaration of the Richmond journals about abolition for recognition. The *Constitutionnel*, which has always known very well the prominent rôle played by the slavery question in American affairs, says plainly that this is the only barrier in the way of recognition, and that if this barrier were removed the South ought to be recognized.

The *France* and the *Patrie*, on the other hand, have always taught their readers, even with passion, that slavery had nothing to do with the war, and they are therefore now placed in the awkward predicament of being obliged to restrain their enthusiasm. Nevertheless, these two leading advocates of the rebel cause have always demanded of their friends of the South the abolition of slavery as one of the conditions of recognition, and now they find their policy discussed by the South in a tone which promises a realization of the wishes. The official journal also places in relief the statement of one of the Richmond papers, that the South would rather embrace the protectorate of France, Spain or England, than to come back into the Union.

The telegraph assures us that Mr. SEWARD has sent these articles of the Richmond journals to the foreign Ministers of the United States, to be shown to the Governments where they are stationed, as evidence that the rebellion is on its last legs; and thus we see that, while in Europe these articles are viewed as indicating an outlet, a plank of safety for the rebellion, in Washington, they are viewed, on the contrary, as an omen of the speedy collapse of the rebellion. Events will, no doubt, soon show that at Washington the question is properly estimated, and under any circumstances, the conversion of the South to abolitionism is not going to secure a recognition; for the principles on which recognitions take place now-a-days is based not upon interior social reforms, but upon the military situation. Whenever the rebellion becomes so far successful as to drive the enemy from every foot of the soil claimed by the Confederate organization, and can maintain this position for a certain length of time, then it can begin to entertain serious hopes of a recognition, and not before. And if this time should ever come, France, at least, will certainly ask that slavery should be abolished as a preliminary condition; but, as the South would then be in a condition to disdain recognition, if not offered on her own terms, we do not see that the abolition of slavery by the South enters into the question at all. The South may as well, therefore, remain consequent with herself, and stick to her dear institution, let what will come.

The French rebel papers dwell at length on the wrath provoked in England by the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD on the *Florida* business. They, too, make use of the terms arrogant and insolent, in speaking of the tone of Mr. SEWARD'S diplomacy, and they profess to feel outraged that such a Government as that of the United States should not receive a good lesson from some source or other for its want of meekness and modesty.

The total of the situation is, therefore, this, that in France there is a party in Government circles violently opposed to the Government of the United States, and ready to lend a helping hand to the rebellion at once and in any way that would be most useful; a party which is opposed to the Republic as a dangerous example to France, which fears the United States in Mexico, and which believes that the South is or tends to become, like themselves, an aristocracy. This party, it is true, is in a minority; but like all minorities it makes the most noise; it fixes its pretensions higher, insists louder upon occupying the attention of the public, and may in the end worry the public into its way of thinking. At any rate it does harm to the Union cause, and ought to be combatted with its own arms.

The French papers publish that many persons tired of the civil war in the United States, are emigrating to Mexico to place themselves under the paternal government of MAXIMILIAN. MALAKOFF.

Kentucky.

A STATE ORGANIZATION FOR DEFENCE.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 31, 1865.

Maj. Wm. Allen, Chief Paymaster D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day is received. Most fully do I concur with you in the desire to organize, arm, &c., the veterans being mustered out for the defence of themselves, their homes, and the country. All I can do under the law is to accept them when organized, and furnish them arms, &c., and pay them for their services at the same rate paid by the Federal Government. All of those veterans who will form organizations shall be so armed and paid, if formed for twelve months' State service.

If they will organize companies and forward their rolls and requisitions for arms, &c., they will be promptly supplied, so that they may go home armed and prepared to meet those accursed murderers who infest our country.

I have hoped that the Legislature would offer a bounty for their services, but as yet nothing has been done. The opposition of Gen. BURBRIDGE to such organization has no doubt produced this hesitancy upon the part of the Legislature—waiting, I presume, to hear from their committee sent to Washington upon that subject. I, however, have no hesitancy, and will arm and pay all such organizations. I know the necessity of such, and will take the responsibility. Yours truly,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Another Hearing Before the Senate Committee—The Meeting Finally Broken Up by the Disgraceful Conduct of a New-York Senator.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The Committee on Cities have just been giving another hearing in the Senate Chamber to those interested in the Fire Department of New-York. Mr. HICKMAN, one of the trustees of the department, who spoke last night, continued his argument this morning, and replied to what had been said against the department. He spoke at some length of the firemen's fund for orphans and its benefits. Engineer DECKER and others made remarks. Mr. EATON spoke in support of the bill which proposes to organize a paid Fire Department, and spoke with much ability and effect. While he was proceeding with his argument he was interrupted and questioned by Senator FIELDS. He replied courteously, but Senator FIELDS continued to interrupt him, and at length became so rude that Mr. EATON remained silent. The committee endeavored to quiet Senator FIELDS, but failed to do so. After repeated efforts on the part of the committee to quiet Mr. FIELDS, and efforts on the part of Mr. EATON to proceed with his remarks, the committee were compelled to adjourn abruptly, without fixing any time for another meeting. The general sentiment is, that Senator FIELDS outraged the rules of propriety, and that the affair should be noticed by the Senate.

Another Account of the Disgraceful Scene—Outrage Upon the Dignity of the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8—8 P. M.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

The Paid Fire Department Bill came up again this morning, before the Senate Committee, and terminated rather unexpectedly. Mr. HICKMAN and Mr. DECKER were heard in behalf of the present department, and Mr. D. B. EATON was replying, when Senator FIELDS, who was a member of the committee, but had been absent, entered in a condition of gross intoxication. After staggering to his chair, he commenced interrupting Mr. EATON by insolently demanding to know whether he was paid for his services, and whether the insurance companies would reduce their rates of insurance if the bill was passed, and to what extent. These questions being answered, he inquired what dividends the companies paid, and being informed by Mr. EATON that he did not know, renewed the question over and over again, in spite of being frequently called to order by Mr. ANDREWS, the chairman of the committee, and interrupted every attempt of Mr. EATON to proceed, until the committee were compelled to adjourn without concluding the argument.

Senator FIELDS then boasted that he would bet two hundred and eighty thousand dollars that he would beat the bill. It is supposed the committee will report the facts to the Senate and move the expulsion of Senator FIELDS. The Senate Chamber was crowded with people who witnessed this disgusting exhibition, and who no longer wondered that the legislation relative to municipal affairs is not always what it should be, when the city has such representatives.

Further Particulars of the Affair.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The Committee on Cities and Villages again took up the Metropolitan Fire District Bill this afternoon.

Mr. HITCHMAN replied to the remarks of Police Commissioner ACTON, claiming for the firemen general good order and behavior. He denied that they were responsible for the riots of 1863, and proceeded to show that on the contrary, in many instances they had opposed the rioters, even when the police had been driven from the streets. He alluded to the commendable part they had taken in the Sanitary Fair, and instanced, as illustrating their patriotism, the fact that they had raised two full regiments for the war. In closing, he alluded to the Charity Fund of the department, and appealed for the protection of it against the operation of the proposed bill.

Mr. DECKER followed briefly on the same side, and was replied to by Mr. STANSBURY, when D. B. EATON commenced the closing argument for the citizens and insurance interests. He claimed for the steam fire engine system vast superiority over the volunteer system, and in this view of the case alone he urged the passage of the bill. While alluding to a petition of the hotel-keepers and steamboat men in favor of the bill, Senator FIELDS, a member of the committee, who had just then arrived, interrupted the speaker by asking him if he appeared for the insurance companies or banks? Mr. EATON replied, for both; and the following dialogue then took place.

Mr. FIELDS—Are you paid by both?
Mr. EATON—By neither.
Mr. FIELDS—Do you do this for nothing?
Mr—EATON—I do.
Mr. FIELDS—Do you tell me that?
Mr. EATON—I do.
Mr. FIELDS—Is that all, Sir?
Mr. EATON—No, Sir.
Mr. FIELDS—Go on, Sir.

Mr. EATON then continued, when Mr. FIELDS again interrupted him with questions as to what dividends the insurance companies had declared, to which Mr. EATON replied that he did not know. Upon repeating these questions the Chairman called Mr. FIELDS to order, who replied that he would not come to order until he got an answer, whereupon the committee adjourned.

The Argument Before the Committee—Views of the Opposing Parties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The representatives of the Fire Department in New-York as it now exists, and of those desiring a paid metropolitan fire department, are here in force pushing their opposing views and projects. Last evening, in the Senate chamber, they were listened to by the Committees on Cities, and by as large an audience of citizens as the narrow limit of the Senate chamber would admit. The discussion was commenced, after some sparring as to which side should present its case first, by Mr. HITCHMAN, one of the trustees of the Fire Department. He replied to complaints or charges made against the department at the last meeting of the committee, when this subject was under consideration, a fortnight ago. He replied first to the charge that the present fire organizations are inefficient. He asserted that there was no ground for such a charge, but admitted that in some respects reform was desirable. With a view to secure such reform, a body of most able and reliable firemen had been organized under an ordinance of the Common Council. It was determined to make all needed reformation in this direction, and he hoped the Legislature would pause before deciding to crush this praiseworthy effort. All that was needed was, that the Legislature should sanction this proceeding to procure a Fire Department in New-York, second to none for efficiency. He replied to the charge of extravagance by presenting statistics. He stated that those favoring the continuance of the existing fire department had gathered statistics of the expense of fire organizations in Portland, Cincinnati, Lowell, Boston and other cities. In this matter New-York compared favorably with these cities. He gave the expenses of the New-York department for fire machines and apparatus $106,736 29, per year—for constructing buildings, repairs and other expenses of a similar character, $209,691 44. Besides this, $40,000 had been expended for real estate, but not all this was chargeable to the Fire Department for one year. He stated that the above statistics were taken from the reports of the Comptroller and Street Commissioner, and embraced all of the expenses of the Fire Department. He further stated that a reorganization of the Fire Department was in progress, and that almost an entire reorganization had been effected since 1861. The introduction of steam fire-engines had done much toward effecting this reorganization. He presented to the committee a list of the companies that have obtained steam fire-engines, also of new engine-houses built.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Esq., replied to the above statements and argument. He began by sketching the history of the Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn. The Fire Department of New-York was organized in 1796. New-York was then a mere village, compared with what it now is. It had a population of only 60,000 people. As the city increased in size, population and importance, evils gradually developed themselves in the organization which had been sufficient for a village or small city. Some reformation was found necessary, and attempts had been made to effect such reformations. At the present time the department consists of 3,960 men, organized into 125 companies, including hose companies. The Brooklyn Fire Department was organized in 1823. It is an organization similar to that of New-York, and similar evils have been developed as the city has increased in population.

Mr. LAWRENCE made the total expenditures for the Fire Department of the City of New-York to be $515,976 28. He affirmed that there was no propriety in so large an expenditure for this object. Among the evils of the existing organizations he noticed the fact that as the fire districts are now arranged, about one thousand firemen will run to every fire, while any intelligent person understands that one hundred would be better. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the probability that rates of insurance would be much reduced by a more efficient Fire Department.

Senator FIELDS desired Mr. LAWRENCE to state whether he was authorized to say that insurance rates would be reduced twenty-five or thirty per cent. in New-York if the new Fire Department was organized, and, after some hesitation, he replied that he had been authorized to make such a statement. He continued his remarks at length.

Police Commissioner ACTON made some very sharp remarks, implicating firemen. He brought forward statistics to show that while a large number of persons voting at the polls in New-York City gave their residence as an engine-house, it appeared that only one-half, or about that proportion, were members of the fire companies where they professed to belong.

Chief Engineer DECKER explained this discrepancy by showing that the names of the firemen belonging to the fire companies were taken by Mr. ACTON from lists made out in June, while the election to which reference was made was held in December. Mr. ACTON proceeded to charge that the firemen took part in or began the riots of 1863. He particularized a house at the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, which they had destroyed, or suffered to be destroyed, and alluded to an instance where they had robbed a railroad official.

Senator FIELDS here interrupted, and expressed the opinion that it would be better for the committee to listen only to arguments and facts bearing upon the question of organizing a paid Fire Department.

Mr. ACTON took occasion to except Chief Engineer DECKER from any charges he might make against the firemen generally.

Senator FIELDS wished to have it understood that he would not sit and listen to charges made to the effect that firemen instigated the riots, unless he could have an opportunity to reply. Mr. ACTON stated that he wished to show that the fire organization was not under control. Senator ANDREWS, Chairman of the committee, thought it proper that this should be shown.

Mr. ACTON proceeded to state that the ringing of the alarm bell was the signal for the assembling of four thousand firemen and all the thieves in New-York. This number of firemen made a large police force necessary. If it were not for the firemen, he believed a force of three hundred or four hundred police would be sufficient to control the City of New-York. If the existing fire organizations should be continued, he affirmed, it would be necessary for the Police Commissioners to ask for one thousand more police, involving an expense to the city of one million and a half of dollars per year. Senator FIELDS wished to know if such increase would be necessary, Mr. ACTON replied that it was, because of the increasing insubordination of the firemen. He stated that most of the firemen carried arms and that policemen had been shot down by them. Senator FIELDS questioned whether firemen generally carry arms and Mr. ACTON reaffirmed his previous statement on that point with much emphasis. He then stated that in certain localities he had uniformly to send two policemen to go on a beat because of the firemen of those localities. Senator FIELDS demanded that some localities should be named.

Mr. ACTON instanced Engine No. 12 and Hose cart No. 31; also Thirty-third-street and the Twenty-first Ward. He took occasion to say that there were very many excellent men in the fire organizations. His remarks applied to them as a class.

Inspector CARPENTER, being called on by the chairman of the committee, spoke briefly and temperately, urging that the moral effect of the present system is bad, and that a new system of fire organizations was demanded by the public interests of the city.

Superintendent KENNEDY brought forward several policemen, who stated instances of insubordination or alleged thieving on the part of firemen that had come under their observation. Papers were also read by the Clerk of the Fire Department, Mr. WILSON, to show what complaints had been made against firemen for quarreling and fighting, and it was shown that in such cases the companies had been disbanded.

Police Sergt. HUTCHINGS related an incident of a fireman stealing a cigar-case at a fire at No. 64 John-street.

Police-officer KNAPP related an incident of a fire, at some point on Twenty-fifth-street, where much property was destroyed by flooding the premises unnecessarily. The point of the recital was that WM. E. PERKINS, fireman, was found in possession of forty-three dollars' worth of property after the fire, which was recognized and claimed as belonging to Mr. O. DARE, of the Fifth-avenue.

Policeman DALY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified to having seen some firemen, recognized by him, acting with the rioters in 1863.

Police Captain SPARE related instances of insubordination on the part of firemen, and of their engaging in fights and brawls in the streets.

Policeman HEBBAN related an instance where firemen had interfered where he had attempted to make an arrest. He was knocked down and so severely injured that he kept his bed for twelve days.

Police Captain BROWER related an instance where much property had been needlessly injured by flooding the premises with water, when the fire was very trifling. This occurred at the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street. His impression was that Company No. 45 was the fire company that was implicated by this statement.

Police Capt. THORN related an instance where a fireman of Hose Company No. 49 took some hides from a pier on North River without authority. Mr. J. L. SMITH, of New-York, Assemblyman, undertook to explain this transaction satisfactorily, as it had come under his own knowledge. He satisfied himself, but not the policeman.

Police Capt. DE CAMP made some statements, showing the insubordination of the firemen.

Remarks were made and questions asked during the above proceedings by various gentlemen from New-York. Among these were Mr. PRATT, President of the Fire Department Board, and Mr. VEEDER, member of Assembly.

At half-past eleven o'clock the committee adjourned to meet again this evening.

Little business of importance has been transacted in the Legislature to-day.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Assembly chamber at twelve o'clock. Their committee reported in favor of Utica as the place for the next annual fair. THEODORE C. PETERS, of Genesee, was elected President, BENJ. P. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary, and ERASTUS CORNING, Jr. Recording Secretary.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

A Paid vs. A Volunteer Fire Department—The Anticipated Vacant United States Senatorship—The Officers, Etc., Etc.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

The Senate and House Committees on Cities and Villages, met last evening to hear the arguments of those who favored and those opposed a paid Fire Department. On the one side were the boys who run with the machine, who argued almost solely from the old traditions of what the Fire Department used to be in the days when the names of Philip Hone, James Van Nostrand, Alderman Benson, J. Phillips Phœnix, James Gulick, Gideon Lee and the like of them, were found on the rolls of the down-town companies. They could talk rather well from this standpoint, and if they could have shown that a like class of names now graced the books, I doubt if the Legislature would consent to make any change. On the other side, the insurance companies argued that the present force was so demoralized—that the Sikesy school so habitually "had the butt"—that more property is lost by damage and theft than is consumed by fire. The police authorities—those stubborn matter-of-fact men like ACTON and KENNEDY—gave corroborative testimony to the waste and theft, and I am afraid added something about the scenes transpiring nightly in the engine-houses, which gave the rural members rather an unfavorable opinion of the volunteer department, as an auxiliary to the moral reform association. Besides, a stronger argument than all the rest was the character of the new machinery. Whereas, years ago, it called for forty or sixty able-bodied men to man the brakes of the ponderous Philadelphia machines, now, with a half dozen quiet fellows to direct the power of steam, three times the service is rendered. I don't suppose there would be much trouble about the passage of the bill on its merits, for efficiency, and economy and morality appear combined to demand it. But, unfortunately for the measure, it is generally believed that, in the Fall, the insurance companies, who are anxious for the passage of the bill, raised by subscription something like $30,000, with the understanding that it should be devoted to putting the bill through. Subsequently the Citizens' Association took the matter in hand as one of the necessary municipal reforms, whereupon the insurance companies shut pan on the $30,000. Of course, "the lobby" entertain a profound disgust for this direct attempt to withhold the hire of the laborer, and "the lobby" have found means to enlist quite a sympathy for the volunteer department. When the insurance companies conclude to carry out their first intentions, the days of the old machines will be speedily numbered, and "Mose," as an institution," will exist only as a recollection.

MAKING IT INTERESTING.

The positive announcement in the TIMES of Monday, that the Treasury Department will shortly be intrusted to a distinguished citizen of New-York, is construed, universally as saying MORGAN for Secretary, and a call on this Legislature to elect a Senator. The "closing up of writs," whereof Richard makes mention, was nothing to the notes of preparation wherewith the capitol now resounds. As I am pledged for all time to one candidate, and am duly labeled, of course my buttons are as yet intact. But many are not so fortunate. One man that I met within the last hour, had scarcely enough of a coat left to swear by. It is early to attempt a list of probable candidates, and the large combinations and sub-combinations are innumerable. I had no idea, until now, what a vast plantation of Senatorial cabbages we had under culture. And all ready to seed, too.

THE EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

are being looked after with intense earnestness, but they do not yet give any signs of sprouting. The Governor maintains a studied reserve, and continues to receive proposals very much as if the bidding was yet open. His Private Secretary has a remarkable faculty of retaining information, so it is useless to look there for an inkling of coming events. Private secretaries, by the way, a grim race of beings. No two of them appear to grow alike. There was one[once], that I know, who would get quite confiding under certain influence, and impart secrets in a direct ratio as he imbibed whiskey. There was another and a later edition, providing you had the ingenuity to invent some state of facts and stick to it, who would tell you the real facts, just to convince you of your wrong. A third, and the best of the old school, would tell you in confidence, what and so [estop you from using the information that might have come to you in another way. But this present incumbent is as much like His Excellency as His Excellency is like —— himself. So we are left open to conjecture, and we have as many conjectures about harbor-masters, and post wardens, and canal appraisers, and that class of flesh pots, as were ventured about the movements of the elder BLAIR. In the first place, in addition to the contest as to who shall have the places, we have an inside fight—all the outs being, combined in a clamorous demand that we shall have all new men. It looks now as if the new were to succeed, and probably but for "a little matter" the fortunates and the unfortunates would be known when the Senate goes into executive session to-day. Somehow, the little matter of the prospective election of United States Senator appears to retard action in the executive chamber. Why? Some people say two or three of the State Senators would like promotion, and perhaps the Governor refrains from making nominations on their account.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Greenwood Cemetery Bill.

Relative to land under water in the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Long Island Water Works Company.

Amending the law relative to railroads held under lease.

Ratifying the proposed Constitutional Amendment adopted by the Congress of the United States.

Relative to the Department for the Survey of Buildings in New-York.

To create a new ward in New-York.

Repealing the act of 1862 relative to closing up insolvent insurance companies.

Incorporating the New-York Conservatory of Music.

Against incorporating the Tom. Moore Association. Agreed to.

To incorporate the Merchants' Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York.

A message was received from the Governor, and also a certified copy of a joint resolution of Congress relative to the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. FIELDS—To repeal the charter of the Union Trust Company.

For the consolidation of the Buffalo and Alleghany Valley and Washington Railway Company.

For a Police Court in New-York.

For a railroad in the Eleventh-avenue.

Relative to taxes and fines payable by insurance companies in other States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the completion of the Harlem Bridge.

Incorporating the German-American Colonization Society.

For a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, New-York.

For the preservation of the opinions delivered by the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

For widening Sixth-avenue, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

The Poughkeepsie Bounty Bill.

Incorporating the American Forest Tree and Land Propagation Company.

Incorporating the Arion Society of New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Washington Insurance Company, New-York.

Relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York.

Relative to a public market in New-York.

REPORTS.

In relation to the Adirondac Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Fidelity Insurance Company of New-York.

To extend the time for the construction of the Central Park, and also of the Grand Hotel.

To incorporate the Yonkers Water Company.

Adjourned.

The State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The N. Y. State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at noon to-day in the Assembly Chamber, the President, JAMES O. SHELDON, in the chair. The attendance is large and the report shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition, the balance in the Treasury amounting to over $7,000. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, T. C. PETERS, of Genesee. Vice-Presidents, Thomas H. Faill, of New-York; Samuel Thorn, of Duchess; J. Stanton Gould, of Columbia; T. S. Harrison, of St. Lawrence; J. Butterfield, of Oneida; Wm. Ely, of Broome; D. D. T. Moore, of Monroe; H. S. Huntley, of Cattaraugus. Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin P. Johnson, of Albany. Recording Secretary, E. Corning, Jr., of Albany. Treasurer, Luther H. Tucker, of Albany. Executive Committee, Elon Comstock, of New-York; George Brown, of Dutchess; Charles J. Hayes, of Otsego; H. T. E. Foster, of Seneca; Levi Blakeslee, of Oneida.

The Committee on the State Fair recommend Utica as the place for holding the next annual exhibition.

The Society then took a recess.

The Freedman's Bureau.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, has reported the following bill:

A BILL TO ESTABLISH, IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT, A BUREAU FOR THE RELIEF OF FREEDMEN AND REFUGEES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bureau be established in the War Department, to which shall be committed the supervision, management and control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel States, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the head of the department and approved by the President. The said bureau shall have one chief, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose compensation shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and such number of clerks as may be deemed necessary by the chief of the bureau, and approved by the Secretary of War, not exceeding two of the fourth class, two of the third class, three of the second class, and five of the first class.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President may assign to such bureau, for the benefit of said refugees and freedmen, the temporary use of such lands and tenements in insurrectionary States, not belonging to loyal owners, as may be necessary, and may direct such issues of provisions, clothing and fuel as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

FAILURE OF THE EXPERIMENT OF ALLOWING COLORED PERSONS IN THE PHILADELPHIA CARS.—The Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad Company, with a view of testing how far public opinion desired and would sanction the carrying of colored passengers in the city railroad cars, four weeks ago passed an order removing all restrictions to passengers on account of color. The experiment has not been a successful one, and the company has been compelled to impose the restriction again, as the following announcement of theirs show:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad Company have been carrying colored passengers without restriction, for the last four weeks, and the experiment has resulted in a serious prejudice to the company, arising from hostility to the measure on the part of the patrons of the road, and a want of sympathy on the part of other similar companies, and, whereas, the Directors, whatever their private views may be, cannot consistently jeopardize the pecuniary interests of the stockholders; therefore

Resolved, That the order admitting colored persons be rescinded from and after the 10th instant, except on special cars to be appropriated.

Resolved, That every fifth car be appropriated for colored passengers."

One difficulty with the Railroad Companies is that their are not enough colored persons disposed or able to ride in cars, to make up for the loss sustained by white customers refusing to ride with the colored persons, and it is not to be expected that business companies will sacrifice their pecuniary interests to carry out a political or social principle.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 8.*

Rebel Prisoners Refuse to be Exchanged—Testimony to their Good Treatment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Out of a detachment of five hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase ordered to be placed upon the exchange list, two hundred and sixty voted to remain in prison. The rest will be sent forward.

Ratification of the Amendment by the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 8—8:30 P. M.

The Ohio Legislature has ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment to abolish slavery by a vote of twenty-five to four in the Senate, and fifty-eight to twelve in the House—a strictly party vote. There were absent twenty-four Unionists and seven Democrats.

Charter Election at Binghampton.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

At the charter election, yesterday, the Union ticket was elected by large majorities. F. LEWIS, Esq., was reëlected President of the village by 319 majority.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. TILLINGHAST, Assistant Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Division of the Central Railroad, *vice* H. W. CHITTENDEN, promoted to be General Superintendent.

A heavy snow-storm prevails here. The weather is neither cold nor windy, however.

The Sailing of the Damascus, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 8—Noon.

The steamship *Damascus* has not yet sailed for Liverpool. She is awaiting orders, but may be sent off at any moment.

The steamship *St. David's,* with Liverpool dates of the 26th, and Londonderry of the 27th, has not yet made her appearance.

Wind north, accompanied with rain and fog.

The Quota of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The Rhode Island Legislature appointed a committee to-day to visit Washington to ask for an extension of time for filling the quota of the State.

Guerrillas Bound for Fort Warren.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Eighty-seven rebel guerrillas, under guard of twenty-seven soldiers, passed through the city to-day for Fort Warren. They looked like ruffians, and were handcuffed in couples.

Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The steamer *Chesapeake,* hence for New-York, this afternoon, has put back with propeller damaged.

Sale of the Mobile Cotton.

SUPPLIES FOR REBEL PRISONERS.

At noon yesterday, 830 bales of Mobile cotton, lately arrived at this port, were sold at public auction by BURDETT, JONES & CO. This cotton was brought to New-York under the charge of the rebel Gen. BEALE, by permission of the Federal Government, the proceeds of its sale being intended to be used for the benefit of rebel prisoners now in our hands. The following prices were obtained, being an advance of about 10 cents per pound on previous sales:

44 bales good middlings	93c.
118 bales middlings	88½c.
241 bales low middlings	86c.@87½c.
246 bales good ordinary	79c.
181 bales ordinary	75c.

The sale will yield about $350,000.

The buyers were C. C. & H. M. TABER, J. M. KIMBALL & SON, J. C. SCHIFLER & CO., GEORGE DEXTER, of Boston, WOLGAMUTH & RALEIGH, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, 172 casks of rice, from Savannah, will be sold by the same firm, for the benefit of the poor of that city. The auction is to take place in Nesmith's Empire stores, Brooklyn.

THE MAMMOTH STEERS.—Mr. WILLIAM LALOR, of Centre Market, sent a drum and fife through the town yesterday, to advertise the fact that he is about to slaughter one of the great Dutchess County steers, which the Messrs. STORM recently exhibited in Fourth-avenue.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates. Payments invariably in advance.

Important Triumph of Science.

Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the first scientific and professional character in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE BEST HAIR DRESSING

ever offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, giving it a fresh and natural appearance. Will stop its falling out in three days, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the drug-stores. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

The Dentists of Boston Recommend BURNETT'S TOOTH WASH. It is very much superior to powders. A few drops upon a brush will cleanse the mouth thoroughly.

Sold by all druggists.

"He that is merry of heart hath a continual feast." But how can any one be merry of heart with dyspepsia and billousness gnawing them like twin vultures at the stomach and the liver? Why suffer them to gnaw? Why forego health, appetite, cheerfulness and mirth, when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will banish the pangs of indigestion, and make a new creature of the sinking sufferer?

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—From the Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks near St. Louis, March 8, 1863:

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: "Use of your far-famed and most serviceable TROCHES is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CHRONIC CATARRH, affections of the THROAT, LUNGS AND ASTHMA cured by DR. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

A Card.

THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway.

R. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sabre Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand, because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Second-Hand Safes.

In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Old Eyes Made New.

A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Every Description of Family Sewing beautifully done on the Grover & Baker machine, by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

All Ladies should use Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair.—It cleanses, beautifies, preserves and renders the hair soft and glossy.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant

Finkle & Lyon's New Patent Rotary Feed Sewing Machines. Foreign agents wanted. 538 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Balls and Parties.—Ladies' white satin, kid and linen Slippers and Gaiters, with beautiful rosettes, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

No more Gray Hair or Baldness—45 years practice. By Dr. GRANDJEAN, Astor-place.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

MARRIED.

FRANCIS—LA ROCHE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. E. A. Washburne, Dr. V. MOTT FRANCIS, of New-York, and Miss ANNA MERCER LA ROCHE, daughter of Dr. René La Roche, of Philadelphia.

JACKSON—COHEN.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, by Rev. Dr. Hockheimer, at the residence of J. I. Cohen, Esq., EUGENE J. JACKSON, of New-York, and REBECCA, daughter of the late D. I. Cohen, of Baltimore. No cards.

LEE—DORRANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JOHN F. LEE, Jr., and FANNIE, daughter of George W. Dorrance.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865, after 3 months' illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JOHN H. ACKERMAN, aged 53 years, 8 months and 7 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 163 Gold-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment, on Friday morning.

☞ N. B. Paterson and Michigan papers please copy.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, at the Hoffman House, New-York, ELLEN BISHOP, daughter of James and Mary F. Bishop, of New Brunswick, N. J., in the 11th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Bayard-st. Chapel, New-Brunswick, at 2½ o'clock, on Friday, Feb. 10.

BISSELL.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, Capt. GEO. W. BISSELL, late of the 90th Regiment N. Y. V., aged 30 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. An invitation is also extended to the returned officers and members of the 90th Regiment N. Y. V.; 5th Company 7th Regiment; Co. A, 16th Regiment, and 13th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery.

CAULDWELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, ANNA M., daughter of Ebenezer Cauldwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 11 East 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DORSETT.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, ANN, wife of John Dorsett, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 Dominick-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

COX.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, after a short illness, in the 68th year of her age, ABIAH HYDE, wife of Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., and daughter of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, formerly of Connecticut.

The funeral will be attended at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square, on Saturday next, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock.

GALE.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 8, FRANCES, wife of William Gale, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 West 30th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865, ABBEY SEYMOUR, the beloved wife of H. N. Holt, aged 49 years.

The remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

HILL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 7, Rev. LEVI L. HILL, aged 48 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Park Lodge, F. and A. M., Union Chapter R. A. M., Manhattan Commandery K. T., and the Masonic fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Hudson, Catskill and Kingston papers please copy.

JONES.—At Southampton, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 6, after a lingering illness, WM. TOWNSEND JONES, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Southampton, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

LAMBERT.—On Monday evening, Feb. 6, ELEANOR B., wife of John D. Lambert, and daughter of the late William Browning.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 288 West 20th-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

POST.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, after a short and severe illness, in the 63d year of his age, FLOYD T. POST, son of the late Wm. Post.

His friends and acquaintances, also those of his nephew, Richard G. Browne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Lafayette-place, on Friday next, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The members of United States Lodge No. 207, Free and Accepted Masons, are also respectfully invited to attend.

PADDON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 8, at his residence, No. 137 4th-av., WM. W. PADDON, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Messiah, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.

SMITH.—At Mystic, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, Capt. MARTIN SMITH.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIGHTMAN.—At Fort Fisher, N. C., on Sunday, Jan. 15, 1865, EDWARD WIGHTMAN, Sergeant-Major of the Third New-York Volunteers, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, Stillman K. Wightman, No. 65 East 15th st., in this city, on Friday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A NEW MERCURY STORY—NO. 51.

SIBYLLA JOY; or, the MYSTERY OF THE BROWN STONE HOUSE.

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED BY DARLEY.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 22 Ann-st., New-York.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

Young farmers should read our RURAL MANUALS; comprising "The House." "The Farm," "The Garden," and "Domestic Animals." In one large volume $2 25

All young men, and women, too, should read our NEW HAND-BOOKS; "How to write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business." In one large volume $2 25

Editors, reporters, and students should have at hand THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE; A Pocket Dictionary of Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, etc .... 75c.

Invalids, and those who would avoid becoming such, should read THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM, containing the most improved methods of applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic and Vocal exercises to the development of the bodily organs, the invigoration of their functions, the preservation of health, and cure of diseases and deformities. By R. T. TRALL, M. D. $1 75

In addition to these, we have all works on Phonography, Hydropathy, Physiology, Anatomy, Medicine, Mechanics, Photography, &c. Send stamp for catalogue. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LORING'S RAILWAY LIBRARY HITS the wants of every traveler and is equally attractive home reading.

No. 1—TWICE LOST, is a brilliant English novel. Price 75 cents.

No. 2—LINNET'S TRIAL, by the same author. Price 75 cents.

Booksellers, newsdealers and sellers in the cars will send on their orders for the new edition to be ready on Saturday.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

OWING TO THE RECENT DISSOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION OF OUR FIRM, WE DESIRE TO REALIZE AT ONCE UPON OUR SUPERB STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS. WE THEREFORE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM, AMOUNTING TO OVER $400,000, CONSISTING OF WINTER, SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, AT A LARGE REDUCTION FROM PRESENT PRICES

Our fine stock of piece goods will be made to order in our best styles, at the SAME LIBERAL ABATEMENT IN PRICE.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

FIRST QUALITY
FISH AND PROVISIONS,
CHEAP FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Extra large No. 1 Mackerel.
Extra heavy corn-fed Pork.
Extra kettle-rendered Lard.
Extra sugar-cured Hams.
Shoulders, Beef and Tongues.
Extra English dairy, Pine-apple and factory-made Cheese, which we are selling at the lowest rates for cash.

GEORGE C. PARKER & BRO.,
Corner Murray and Washington-sts.,
New-York.

WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, OLD SORES.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE!
A REAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

has fully established the superiority of this Salve over all other healing remedies. It reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic; heals old sores, wounds, burns, scalds, &c., in a surprisingly short time.

Only 25 cents a box. By mail 12 cents extra.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,
and by all druggists.

IN PROOF THAT "EPILEPTIC FITS" can be cured, read the article in THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Feb. 9,) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the INDEPENDENT, and be convinced.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,

Black, White and Red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LYONS' PREMIUM CALORIC-PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

Recommended by all the best physicians in the city. Manufactured at No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York. For sale, wholesale and retail.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 1, 1865.

I HEREBY REQUEST PARTIES TO whom I am indebted in New-York City, not to discount their claims to other parties, but send me a statement of my account in full to date, with address of the firm having the account, and the claim shall receive attention.
Messrs. M. A. EASLEY,
or H. EASLEY,
Easley's Hotel, Huntsville, Ala.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of W. O. BUGGLES, No. 14 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE
FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO.,
OF
NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.
PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)
TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)
SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)
BANKERS.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
(Corner of Nassau and Pine sts.)
TRUSTEES.

Of New-York—Chas. H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

Of Titusville, Penn—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pithole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 290 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE EIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

THE COMPANY'S WORKING OPERATIONS.

The working operations of the company have been placed under the personal supervision of Mahlon S. Frost, Esq., of Titusville. Mr. Frost is a pioneer in the oil development of Pennsylvania, and one of the largest and most experienced oil operators in the country. All the new wells will be sunk under his immediate direction.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
NOW OPEN
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

OIL AND COAL LANDS.

Several tracts in Braxton County, West Virginia, for sale by the subscriber.

TITLES WARRANTED. Apply Nos. 8 and 10 Wall-st., Room No. 41, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

E. HECKSCHER.

Office Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

United States Treasury, New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. will be held at the office of the Company in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four directors for the term of two years.

LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIR- teen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1864.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.— Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Office of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co., Dubuque, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COM- pany will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

LOUIS BOISOT.

FINANCIAL.

10-40 BONDS.
5-20 BONDS.
6s OF '81 BONDS.
MARCH, MAY AND JULY
COUPONS CASHED IN GOLD,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER SONS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 44 Pine-st.

In view of the prospect of PEACE and a FALL IN GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to detach the Coupons and realize the interest at present rates for Gold.

Parties residing out of the city wishing to cash their Coupons can forward them by express, and we will return the Gold or its value in greenbacks, as desired.

THE
EVERETT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 74 BBAVER-ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
30,000 SHARES PAR VALUE, $10 EACH.

OFFICERS.
HENRY J. BAKER, President.
JOHN J. KING, Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY J. BAKER,	JOHN D. WING,
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY,	JOHN J. PETIT,
FREDERICK BREDT,	ABRAM W. BAKER,
COLL J. TURNER.	

Superintendent................FRANK W. ALLIN.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR
PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD,
at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
No. 18 Broad-street, N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on accounts.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co., N. Y.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR, HARVEY DURAND.

REFERENCES:
Hon. John J. Cisco, late Asst. U. S. Treasurer, N. Y.
Jacob Russell, Cashier U. S. Treasury, New-York.
H. T. Morgan (of H. T. Morgan & Co.,) New-York.
Morris Franklin, Pres. N. Y. Life Insur. Co., N. Y.
W. H. Beers, Actuary, New-York Life Insurance Co.
Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany, N. Y.
Rufus H. King, President N. Y. State Bank, Albany.
Thos. Olcott, Pres. Mec. and Farmers' Bank, Albany.
H. H. Martin, Cashier Albany City Bank, N. Y.
A. B. Johnson, Utica, N. Y.
Jay Cooke & Co., Washington.
Bank of Washington, Washington.
Benj. E. Bates, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Boston.
John Demeritt, Pres. Eliot National Bank, Boston.
L. Candee, President New-Haven Co. Bank, Conn.
E. D. Tiffany, Pres. First National Bank, Hartford, Ct.
E. G. Howe, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this company have THIS DAY declared a regular monthly dividend of four (4) per cent., also an

EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 15th inst. at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.

(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
BUYS AND SELLS
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.

THE
EMPIRE CITY OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL...$400,000
100,000 SHARES..................PAR VALUE $4 EACH
OFFICE, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The subscription book will positively close on the 1st day of March, 1865.

A limited number of shares can be had at the SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2 PER SHARE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
ISAAC O. BARKER, Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL BARTON, Cashier Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.
N. B. LABAU, No. 69 Wall-st.
WILLIAM B. ALLEN, Allaire Works.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, No. 130 Broadway.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Greenpoint.
H. M. KINNIE, Kinnie & Carver, No. 17 Broad-st.
J. VAN ORDEN, East River Bank.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., No. 5 Bowling-green.

OFFICERS:
N. B. LABAU, President.
W. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.
SMITH BARKER, Jr., Treasurer.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

This company have EIGHT WELLS and two Oil Refineries now in operation. A large cash capital has been provided for in the organization of the company, which, with the improvements already existing, insure permanent success. Prospectus, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the company, No. 69 Wall-st.

Agents to receive subscriptions:
Messrs. GARSCHE & MINTON, No. 3 Broad-st.
N. T. HUBBARD, No. 27 Front-st.
KINNIE & CARVER, No. 17 Broad-st.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations on hand ready for delivery. Three-eighths commission allowed.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES purchased and for sale.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER
MILL AND MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on the second Monday in February, (13th inst.,) at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY will receive proposals at the offices of the Company, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, and Plumer, Venango County, Penn., until noon on Saturday, the 25th of February next, for leasing parts of the large and valuable oil producing territory now in possession of the Company on Pithole Creek, and at Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, Venango County, Penn. Most of the property on Pithole Creek is in the immediate vicinity of the "Frasier Well," recently developed by the Company, and now flowing from 250 to 300 barrels of oil per day.

Maps of the property can be seen at the offices of the Company, where further information will be given.

By order of the Board.

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL OR- ganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders; the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book is now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.
SUBSCRIPTION TO BE CLOSED.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $150,000.

OFFICERS:
OLIVER E. WOOD, President.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, Treasurer.
JAMES WADSWORTH, Secretary.
E. R. BLACKWELL, Consulting Engineer and General Superintendent.

TRUSTEES:
PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.
CHARLES J. MARTIN, President Home Insurance Co., New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL, Danbury, Conn.
Hon. ALBERT L. CATLIN, Burlington, Vt.
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
OLIVER E. WOOD, No. 26 Barclay-st., New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOHN W. STRONG, Detroit, Mich.
EDWARD M. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

The subscription is so nearly completed that it is intended to close the same on or before the 15th of February.

Subscription $750,000, of which $600,000 purchases the land, to wit.: 62,860 ACRES. The remaining $150,000 is the permanent cash working capital of the company.

Capital stock, $6,000,000, Par value of shares, $100. Subscribers to this purchase will receive eight shares of stock for each one hundred dollars subscribed. Lands located on the Little Kanawha and Elk Rivers, in the Counties of Gilmer and Braxton, in the very heart of the oil region of West Virginia.

Professor Richardson reports: "Your property is the very centre o West Virginia oil region; it has numerous oil s springs along the banks of its streams, one of which vies with the famous 'Burning Spring' itself."

Professor Shepherd, of New-Haven, Conn., reports: "I consider it eminently oil-producing land. The oil-bearing shales underlie it extensively, and the long lines of carburetted hydrogen or illuminating gas springs, some of which I saw burning, as well as the appearance of oil itself on the surface of the tract, fully confirm me in this belief.

There can be no doubt that along your creeks and tributaries there is a large extent of valuable oil-producing territory. The prodigious amount of bituminous and cannel coal, iron ore, limestone and fire-clays embodied in the high hills on your property, the tops and slopes of which are covered with an extraordinary growth of white oak and other heavy timbers, add immensely to its value."

These views are fully indorsed by the reports of the most practical and experienced men from the oil districts of both Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The company consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Blackwell, a practical civil engineer, for the general superintendency, so well known as the late Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Commissioners of Washington Heights, New-York City.

Arrangements are in rapid progress for the immediate development of the property, on a scale commensurate with its value and extent.

Subscriptions, payable at the time of subscribing, or one-half in cash, and the balance in thirty days from the time of closing of the subscription, can be made in person or by letter, at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York; I. K. Dobson, No. 42 State-st., Boston, and John W. Strong, Detroit, Mich., where full information can be obtained.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOPE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 92 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL...........................$200,000 00
ASSETS......................................$282,248 76

This company having DECLINED JOINING the combination of Fire Insurance Companies, is prepared to write policies on terms as favorable as are offered by any other responsible company, whether IN OR OUT of the board.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY M. TABER,	THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,	AMOS ROBBINS,
L. B. WARD,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,
STEPHEN HYATT,	J. W. MERSEREAU,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
ROBERT SCHELL,	WILLIAM H. TERRY,
JOHN PENFOLD,	WILLIAM REMSEN,
JAMES S. SANDFORD,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT,	JOSEPH FOULKE.

JACOB REESE, President.

Thomas Greenleaf, Secretary.
Chas. D. Hartshorne, Asst. Secretary.

THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK...$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,	VICE-PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER,	SECRETARY,
WM. D. SMITH.	E. J. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.

ISAIAH LUKENS.	ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH,	EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
	W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

GREAT NORTHERN OIL CO.
OFFICE, NO. 67 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.
Capital...$2,000,000

Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of the
HENDRICK LUBRICATOR.

Also dealers in SPERM, LARD, WHALE and other OILS.

OFFICERS.
JOHN BRYAN, President, New-York.
JACOB S. ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. A. WISNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. E. HENDRICK, Superintendent.
WM. N. MARCUS, General Agent.

VERMILYE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE AT PAR,
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000.
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,

With Coupons payable in New-York, and with provision for a Sinking Fund for their redemption at maturity.

The Morris and Essex Railroad is now extending its road to Easton, and at that point will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.

These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

$100,000 OF LONG DOCK ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Seven per Cent. Bonds for sale, in sums to suit, by

LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 18 BROAD- st., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks.

FINANCIAL.

THE
PACIFIC COAST
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK.................................$5,000,000

Divided into 50,000 shares of the par value of $100. Working capital $800,000 in stock, and $100,000 in cash.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, President.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. RICH, Treasurer.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. James De Peyster Ogden, of New-York.
Hon. James Wadsworth, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
George W. Tuttle, of Stout & Tuttle, leather dealers, No 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
Richard J. Sherman, of Rich, Sherman & Co., bankers, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
Lewis Benton, Counselor-at-law, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
William F. Hall, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
Thomas A Scott, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
R. S. S. Andros, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Massachusetts.
Hon. Levi Parsons, San Francisco, California.

The subscription price is $20 per share for a limited amount of stock. No further call or assessment to be made on subscribers; $100,000 is reserved for a working capital, and $800,000 in stocks at par, for the future development of the company's property.

Its property consists of a perpetual lease of about 75,000 acres of oil territory in San Luis, Obispo County, State of California, lying on and near the Pacific Ocean, being all the following five ranches, viz.:

I. The Manuela Ranch, containing 16,954.83 acres.
II. The Arroyo Grande Ranch, containing 4,437.38 acres.
III. The Balsas Chemical Ranch, containing 14,335.22 acres.
IV. The Pisina Ranch, containing 8,838.89 acres.
V. The Stone Corral Ranch, containing 30,911 20 acres.

The titles of these large tracts have been thoroughly examined and approved by Judge Parsons, of San Francisco.

All reports, written and verbal, of gentlemen who, during the past year, have visited and thoroughly examined this property carefully and scientifically, concur in representing it as overflowing with petroleum. They say: "The Ranches are splendid estates, but their value is in their almost fabulous wealth in the best of oil."

The company's lands extend for over ten miles on San Luis Bay, on the Pacific coast, with a good roadstead, where shipments can be made with facility to San Francisco, South America, Australia, China and New-York.

The lands have a gentle slope to San Luis Bay, and there is full assurance of the practicability of conducting the oil, at a moderate expense, through pipes from the wells to reservoirs or tanks, to be constructed at this point, when it can be sent to the markets of the world, either in its crude state or refined, according to the demand.

The cost of shipping will not exceed 50 cents per barrel, and the company will be enabled to deliver petroleum at New-York at $5 per barrel, and at Australia and China at reduced rates.

It is designed to develop fully and practically, the means and wealth of this property at the earliest practicable moment.

The varied details giving all the information that can be required with a general description of the character, advantages and prospects of the company's property, are fully and plainly set forth in the prospectus.

The PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, of New-York, have been duly organized under the laws of this State, with a sufficient capital to render available its capabilities and resources in what is believed to be an unlimited supply of Petroleum, not surpassed in quality.

Subscriptions for the Stock of the company have been opened at the offices of
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st, N.Y.
RICH, SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway,
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary, No. 112 Broadway,
where the prospectus can be obtained.

Subscriptions payable as above when the sum of $250,000 is subscribed.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1864:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec 31, 1864		$7,558,437 25
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1864		2,407,334 61
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$9,965,771 86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1864		$7,964,359 14
Losses paid during the same period	$3,316,625 67	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	1,313,299 63	

The company has the following Assets:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$4,974,715 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	2,187,950 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	143,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	126,812 89
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,876,618 99
United States Gold Coin	541,499 63
Cash in Bank	288,432 91
Total amount of assets	$11,133,589 42

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.

After reserving three and one half million dollars of profit, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net-earned premiums of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next.

The profits of the company, ascertained from July 1, 1842, to Jan. 1, 1864, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$16,951,020
Additional from Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1865	2,740,000
Total profits for 22½ years	$19,691,020
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash	12,653,730
Net earnings remaining with the company on Jan. 1, 1865	$7,037,290

By order of the board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	William Sturgis, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Henry K. Bogert,
W. H. H. Moore,	William E. Dodge,
Henry Coit,	Dennis Perkins,
William C. Pickersgill,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Lewis Curtis,	J. Henry Burgy,
Charles H. Russell,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	C. A. Hand,
R. Warren Weston,	Watts Sherman,
Royal Phelps,	R. J. Howland,
Caleb Barstow,	Benjamin Babcock,
A. P. Pillot,	Fletcher Westray,
Daniel S. Miller,	Rob't B. Minturn, Jr.,
Joshua J. Henry,	Gordon W. Burnham,
George G. Hobson,	Frederick Chauncey,
David Lane,	James Low,
James Brice,	Charles H. Marshall.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

Irving Bank, New-York, Feb. 7, 1865.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 6th inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

John Castree,	David B. Moses,
John Romer,	Vanderbilt L. Buxton,
Herman H. Brunjes,	Isaac Odell,
Wm. A. Thomson,	Charles Burkhalter,
John T. Wilson,	Hector Armstrong,
Harvey P. Farrington.	

And for Inspectors of the next election:
Thomas M. Hooker, P. J. Rouk, David Quackenbush.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reëlected President.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1865, in accordance with amended by-law. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 4 until Feb. 16.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Office of the Brooklyn Petroleum Company,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, Mr. POPE CATLIN was unanimously elected Secretary, in place of Mr. CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, 2d, resigned.

The Certificates of Stock for this Company will be ready for delivery on Wednesday, 8th instant.

POPE CATLIN, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4½ per cent., by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE, BALDWIN & CO.
NO. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
SUPPLIED WITH
10-40s, 5-20s, 7-30s, 6s of '81
AND UNITED STATES DEBT CERTIFICATES
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

PETROLEUM
AND ALL OTHER
STOCKS, BONDS &c.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

DEWITT C. LAWRENCE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.,
Member New-York Petroleum Stock Board, and the New-York Mining Exchange.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Late Cyrus J. Lawrence and H. Faile.
WILLIAM A. HALSTED.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE
CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice President—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS.
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Allegheny River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
JAN. 1, 1865.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1864		$2,653,337 92
Amount of Premium, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1864	$1,477,193 45	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	252,617 72	1,729,811 17
		$4,383,349 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$315,200 00	
Paid on account of deposit for minors, sundry accounts unsettled Dec. 31, 1863, and war contributions	9,494 58	
Paid for redemption of Dividends Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	157,722 17	
Paid Salaries, Printing and Office Expenses	48,281 40	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	159,257 38	
Paid for Advertising and Physicians' Fees	20,236 73	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	14,401 28	724,593 54
		$3,658,755 55

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$194,549 70	
Invested in United States stocks, cost (Market value, $1,394,805.)	1,329,290 63	
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost (Market value, $58,225.)	52,561 50	
Invested in other stocks, cost (Market value, $96,400.)	85,254 94	
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks (Market value, $308,303.)	201,870 00	
Real Estate	149,959 04	
Bonds and mortgages	236,370 00	
Premium notes on existing policies, bearing interest	1,068,801 60	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1865	178,718 07	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1865	63,246 33	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1865	2,372 68	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	105,624 91	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	136 15	$3,658,755 55

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1865. They have directed the payment of the Fifth and final installment of Twenty per cent. on Scrips of 1850 to 1860, inclusive, and the redemption in full of those declared in 1861 and 1862.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash, on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,905 new policies were issued, insuring $13,147,558.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1865.

Assets, as above	$3,658,755 55

DISPOSED OF AS FOLLOWS:

Reserved for Losses, due subsequent to Jan 1, 1865	$67,241 45	
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c.	49,500 00	
Reserved for special Deposit for minor children	285 76	
Amount reserved for Reinsurance on all existing policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest)	2,432,955 82	
Dividends declared prior to 1850, uncalled for	13,481 61	
Reserved for: Dividends, 1850 to 1860, inclusive, now to be paid	196,271 17	
Dividends, 1861 and 1862, now to be paid	148,837 24	
Dividends, 1863, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	84,644 61	
Dividends, 1864, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	139,217 73	
Dividends, 1865, (present value at 4 per cent. interest)	312,647 09	
Special Reserve (surplus not divided)	213,673 57	$3,658,755 55

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
DAVID DOWS,	JOHN MAIRS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	RUSSELL DART,
WILLIAM BARTON,	WM. H. APPLETON,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	DUDLEY B. FULLER,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	WM. A. BOOTH,
	THOMAS SMULL.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.

MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.—THE holders of the Mariposa First Mortgage Bonds are earnestly requested to meet THIS DAY at 12 M., at the office of the company, to consider the best means to be employed to secure their interest in said estate. Urgent necessity demands that every bondholder should be present by himself or proxy.

JOHN H. BIRD, of Committee.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 2, second floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' ALMANAC

For 1865. One volume, octavo, 200 pages. Price $2. Containing a list of the banks, arranged alphabetically, in every State and city of the Union—names of President and Cashier, and capital of each. "Corrected January, 1865.) List of National Banks, with the names of the President and Cashier, and capital and limit of capital. (Corrected December, 1864.) A list of private Bankers in the United States. (Corrected January, 1865.) Bankers and Brokers in New-York City; a list of the banks in Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Governor, Directors and Officers of the Bank of England, 1864 list of Banks and Bankers in London, December, 1864 alphabetical list of eighteen hundred Cashiers in the United States; Bank Statistics—New-York City Banks, Boston Banks; daily price of Gold, 1862, 1863, 1864; the lowest and highest prices, for forty years, of the following articles, with the duties each year: Breadstuffs, candles, coal, coffee, copper, cotton, fish, flax, flour, fruit, furs, glass, gunpowder, hides, hops, indigo, iron, lead, leather, liquors, molasses, nails, naval stores, oils, paints, pork, beef, hams, lard, butter, cheese, rice, salt, seeds, sheetings, soap, spices, spirits, sugars, tallow, teas, tobacco, whalebone, wine. List of Directors of the sixty-four New-York City Banks; lowest and highest prices of Stocks, each month, 1864. With a variety of information valuable to Merchants, Bankers and Bank Officers, as heretofore in the several volumes of the BANKERS' ALMANAC. Published at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, New-York. Copies mailed to order—Price $2.

OIL TERRITORY—A RARE CHANCE.—A valuable oil territory on Pit Hole for sale cheap; also several other valuable oil properties. Apply to THOS. ELLIS, Metropolitan Hotel, immediately.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 172 BROADWAY, corner Maiden-lane,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL...................................$400,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865...$660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865. BEING THE FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. DECLARED BY THIS COMPANY SINCE ITS ADOPTION OF THE PARTICIPATING SYSTEM. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
Wm. K. Lothrop, Secretary.
Wm. A. Scott, Assistant Secretary.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Central Petroleum Company, held at their office, 8th inst., a Dividend of One per Cent. on their capital stock, ($5,000,000,) was declared for the month of January payable at the office of the company, on the 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary,
No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COM- pany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months ending 31st December ult., of Four Per Cent., payable at the office of the company, on and after the 15th day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 16th of February.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

Naugatuck Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors of the Naugatuck Railroad Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 15th instant.

The transfer book will be closed from the 6th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLT, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, Jan. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books will remain closed until the 30th Jan. inst.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.
New-York Office, No. 59 Trinity Building,
Jan. 30, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent.) payable at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 10th of February. The transfer books will be closed on the 7th, until the 11th of February.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

Office of the Fountain Oil Company,
No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 2, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., and opened on the 17th.

BENJ. NATHAN, Treasurer.

Ocean Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th inst.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

Office of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 207 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st.,
New-York, Feb. 8, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COM- PANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION. Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

Parties holding original receipts of the Acting-Treasurer of the United Petroleum Farms Association, which have assignments thereon, must present such receipts to the Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Wed W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st., before the 12th inst., in order that stock-certificates may be issued to the parties interested, and their names be recorded on the list of original subscribers, and the ensuing dividend be paid to them directly.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 104 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL......$500,000
ASSETS......778,800

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

Having no connection with any ASSOCIATION or COMBINATION, this company will issue policies to merchants or others, either direct or through their representatives.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) Per Cent. will be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the office of the company in this city, on and after Wednesday, the 15th of February, instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th instant, both days inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 6 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr. Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 13.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y. OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 18
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,116, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE......WEDNESDAY......March 1.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY......March 29.

First Cabin, (including table wine)......$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)......$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 1.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 27, and SATURDAY, March 25.

Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......$50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,

JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF CORK......SATURDAY......Feb. 11
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Feb. 18
ETNA......SATURDAY......Feb. 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Feb. 13......COSTA RICA......TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Feb. 23......OCEAN QUEEN......WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
March 3......NORTH STAR......SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS. Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 22.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis......Tuesday, Feb. 7

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, Master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 7 E. R. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.

J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,

AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH,

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK,

ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

REMOVAL.

The Peoples' Line, "New-Jersey Steamboat Company," have removed from the foot of Cortlandt-st. to their spacious new offices, Pier No. 41, south side Canal-st., where on the opening of navigation, they will be happy to transport passengers and freight as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BULLETIN OF NEW MUSIC, PUBLISHED BY WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.—"Beautiful Dreams," the twentieth edition of this matchless ballad now ready; music by the late S. C. Foster, 35c.; "My Angel Boy," written and composed in 1858, expressly for a friend, by the late S. C. Foster, and now published for the first time, 30c.; "When the War is Over, Mary," song and chorus, J. R. Thomas, 35c.; "Why did you Die," ballad, J. R. Thomas, 30c.; "Beware," words by Longfellow, J. E. Irving, 40c.; "Cradle Song," words by Tennyson, J. C. Irving, 40c.; "Blow, Bugle, Blow," words by Tennyson, W. R. Dempster, 50c.; "In the Valley of Canteritz," words by Tennyson, A. H. Pease, 30c.; "Saw ye not my Own True Love," E. C. Phelps, 30c.; "Red Robin," by the author of "Vive l'America," H. Millard, 30c.; "Song of the Sea Shell," Charlie C. Converse, 30c.; "Farfaletta," the butterfly mazurka for the voice by Arditi, 60c. INSTRUMENTAL.—"Don Sebastian," transcription by Chas. Fradel, 50c.; "Belles of Brooklyn," waltz, Geo. W. Warren, $1; "Song of the Brook," Geo. W. Warren, 75c.; "Sophien Polka," Helmsmüller, 30c.; "Tete-a-Tete," new galop, Helmsmüller, 35c.; "Olive Logan Polka," Chas. Fradel, 35c. Copies of the above sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK ON BANK OF New-York, for five thousand dollars, gold, drawn by M. Morgan's Sons, to own order, dated Jan. 21.

Number of check, 7,684

Number of certificate, 1,441.

Payment has been stopped.

The finder will receive a liberal reward.

MEYER & GREVE, No. 52 Exchange-place.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, A BUNCH of 5 KEYS. Any one bringing the same to J. WALTER WOOD & CO., Exchange Brokers, No. 42 Pine-st. will be suitably rewarded.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this association will be held FRIDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at No. 24 Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

RICHARD H. BOWNE, President.

HORATIO RADIN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The business heretofore conducted by the undersigned, under the name and style of M. W. STARIN & CO., will be hereafter known and conducted under the name of STARIN & FLOYD, at No. 209 Duane-st., without other change.

M. W. STARIN.
EDWIN FLOYD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

STARIN & FLOYD, GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR EXPORT, No. 209 Duane-st., NEW-YORK.

are prepared to make liberal cash advances on Produce consigned to their address.

Orders for Butter and Cheese, for export to any part of the world, will receive great care and attention.

BY PERMISSION, THEY REFER TO

Irving Bank, New-York.
Oriental Bank, New-York.
H. J. Messenger, Esq., Banker, New-York.
J. C. Harriott, Esq., President Brevoort Insurance Company, New-York.
Messrs. Cape & Floyd, New-York.
Cayuga County Bank, Auburn, N. Y.
Bank of Whitestown, Whitestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y.
H. J. Messenger's Bank, Cortlandt, N. Y.
Messrs. Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph B. Reevey, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.
Addison Hills, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
C. C. Dennis, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Wm. S. Brown, Esq., Erie, Penn.
Thomas Carse, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.
Messrs. Miller & Greiner, Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of MURPHY & GRISWOLD, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS MURPHY,
WM. C. GRISWOLD.

The business will thereafter be conducted by CHAS. ATWOOD, Jr., at No. 22 Walker-st., and we take great pleasure in recommending our old friends and customers to extend their patronage to him.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of HATCH & HUGHES, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.

RUFUS HATCH,
T. W. B. HUGHES.

Referring to the above, RUFUS HATCH will continue the gold and stock commission business at the office formerly occupied by HATCH & HUGHES, No. 55 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

T. W. B. HUGHES has formed a copartnership with A. HAWLEY HEATH, under the firm name of HEATH & HUGHES, and will continue the gold and stock commission business, at No. 13 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HENRY A. HEISER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY A. HEISER,
HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

HENRY A. HEISER Jr. and FREDERICK S. HEISER have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the business under the firm and style of HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

HENRY A. HEISER, Jr.
FREDERICK S. HEISER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

We have given HENRY A. HEISER authority by full powers of attorney to transact any business of the firm and sign our name.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO.

JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TOMES,
CHARLES W. MAY, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of OTIS W. BOOTH & CO., for the transaction of a general merchandise brokerage business.

OTIS W. BOOTH,
JOHN H. LINSLY,
CHARLES E. BOOTH.

No. 111 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK; Feb. 1, 1865.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO COPARTNERSHIP Mr. HENRY TASKER. The new firm will continue the manufacture and sale of Boots and Shoes, at the store Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., under the firm name of J. O. WHITEHOUSE & TASKER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865. J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 30, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets.

Sewer in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, with branch in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Second to Third avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and all lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Also, all the lots in blocks number four hundred and nine to four hundred and nineteen, both inclusive, and all the lots in blocks number three hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-two, both inclusive, all being in the Twelfth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the TWELFTH WEEK of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as A PERMANENT INSTITUTION, is presented EVERY NIGHT, with ITS SPLENDID CAST and SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—*New-York Herald.*

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¼. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

THURSDAY,

Fourth time here,

Mr. Falconer's fine Comedy,

MEN OF THE DAY.

FRIDAY—(Fifth time,) Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's celebrated Comedy,

MASKS AND FACES.

SATURDAY—(Second time this season,) Boucicault's popular Comedy,

OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Mr. John Brougham's finest Comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE, is in rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, being its first performance in six years.

A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

NIBLO'S GARDEN......BEGINS 7¾.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1865, third appearance of the distinguished artiste, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, formerly Miss DAVENPORT, whose return to the stage has been welcomed with the most enthusiastic ardor. She will appear this evening as LEONIE ARNAULD, in our adaptation from the French, in five acts, entitled THE MESALLIANCE; OR, FAITH AND FALSEHOOD.

MR. CHAS. POPE......as......VISCOUNT D'ORBY

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. T. Hagan, Geo. Becks, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, Misses Mary Wells, Reeves, &c., &c.

The incidental music under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

The play presented with appropriate SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS.

In preparation, ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

GRAND MATINEES

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD, HITHERTO UNAPPROACHABLE in its gorgeous, scenic and mechanical effects, COMIC SCENES AND INCIDENTS, ENTIRE CHANGE OF THE EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PROGRAMME. NEW HYPPODRAMATIC MARVELS AND WONDERS OF THE ARENA, BY THE MATCHLESS COMPANY OF GLITTERING STAR ARTISTS. UNRIVALED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

THE NEXT NEW GREAT PANTOMIME, which has been MONTHS IN PREPARATION, with new scenery, costumes, and appointments and UNPRECEDENTED EFFECTS, will be produced on MONDAY, Feb. 13.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RECEIVES into her family a limited number of young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES, BOOK-KEEPING, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, &c., to qualify young men for business. Terms $15 to $20; ladies, 20 writing lessons, $2. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 16 EAST 28TH-ST.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies. Next term commences Feb. 8. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Term commences Feb. 13. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, CAREFULLY EDUCATED, fond of children, wishes employment as governess, or as companion and instructress to an invalid boy or girl, or as companion to an elderly person, either in city or country; is a fine reader and good letter writer; references exchanged. Address, for one week, G. C., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST SCHOOLS IN the city, a young lady who has some experience in teaching, to instruct a class of little girls an hour and a half each day, in exchange for lessons in French, Latin, German, Italian, Singing, Drawing, Painting, or the higher English branches. Address, inclosing name and references, H. I. J., Station G., Broadway.

TEACHERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN, village and city, to exchange reports and fill vacancies. A correspondent is wanted at each county seat—requiring about an hour daily. Probable income, $500 to $1,000. Address (with stamp) AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON CAPABLE OF INSTRUCTING two children in the English branches; must be kind and of good moral character; salary $1,100 per year; send stamp and references for reply. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 323 Troy Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of securities, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-st. The list will embrace a variety of first-class stocks and bonds, including Corn Exchange, Niagara, Merchants', Mutual, Long Island, Atlantic, Republic, Knickerbocker, Gallatin and Kings County Fire Insurance Stocks. Also, Ninth National Bank Stock, United States Telegraph, Citizens' Gas, Dry Dock and Battery Railroad, Grand and 42d-st. Railroad, and Belt Railroad Stocks; Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Bonds, City of Keokuk Bonds, Virginia State Bonds, Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Bonds, Soldiers' Bounty Bonds of New-York County, and Northern Railroad of New-Jersey Bonds, &c., &c.

REGULAR STOCK SALES MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS.

HENRY R. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.: Comprising the entire first-class furniture of house, which is fully furnished with everything essential for a fashionable and costly residence. Magnificent piano-forte, rare paintings, china, silverware, &c. Also, Wilder iron safe. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., west of Broadway, some fine parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, etageres, buffets, hall-stands, extension tables, centre tables, lounges, easy chairs, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: Five lots north side of 134th-st., 160 feet west of 5th-av.; 4 lots south side of 135th-st., 185 feet west of 5th-av.; also three houses and lots known as Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th-st.; the houses are three stories in height, have marble mantles, gas and water throughout, with range and furnace, are well built and in good order; size about 19 feet 6 inches by 48; lots one-half the block. For maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1865—AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the E. S. R., No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., referee, No. 112 Franklin-st., the two-story and basement house; Nos. 33, 35, 38 and 40 Dominick-st., four two-story and basement dwelling houses; No. 107 Varick-st., the three-story and basement house. For maps and further particulars, inquire at the office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

AFTERNOON AT 3.

AZUCENA;

OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE.

FULL OF ROMANCE and POWERFUL INTEREST.

GREAT DANCING GIRAFFE—TONY DENIER.

EVENING AT 7½.

REPRODUCTION OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,

RING OF FATE;

OR, FIRE! AIR! EARTH! AND WATER!

Previous to the play, the laughable farce,

THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

MORNING AT 11,

PUNCH AND JUDY,

PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

TWO FAT WOMEN—1,400 POUNDS.

LIVING SKELETON—GIANT BOY, 8 FEET HIGH.

MONSTER MONKEY—THE DRILL.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.

CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, &c.

Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE JAPANESE have arrived, and will appear in the great WHALE TANK, on MONDAY next.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MLLE. DE KATOW.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that he will give a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS at this establishment, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, and THURSDAY, Feb. 16, on which occasion he will have the pleasure of introducing to an American audience the distinguished Russian violoncellist,

MLLE. HELENE KATOW,

AND

the eminent Pianoforte Virtuoso,

Mr. JAMES W. WEHLI.

Assisted by other favorite artists.

Particulars of the opening programmes will be duly published. The sale of tickets will commence on SATURDAY, at Beer & Schirmer's, Wm. Hall & Sons, Broadway, and Sibell's, 5 Wall-st.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIRD WEEK OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS in his brilliant personation of PAUL PRY, PAUL PRY, PAUL PRY, which has already achieved in its unprecedented "run" A SUCCESS NEVER EQUALED IN AMERICA.

SIXTH WEEK of the immensely funny Extravaganza, THE LIVE INDIAN. THE LIVE INDIAN.

Mr. OWENS in his great personation of MISS CRINOLINE, THE MANTUA MAKER.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

Return from the highly successful trip to Boston.

REOPENING,

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.

UN SOUFFLET N'EST JAMAIS PERDU,

Comedy in three acts, by Bayard.

Theatre Office, No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

A grand vocal and instrumental CONCERT will be given, by eminent artists, for THE BENEFIT OF MR. OSCANYAN, on THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THE NEW PHRENOLOGICAL HEAD, with all the organs approved, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, may be had of all druggists. Two sizes, price 75 cents and $1 50.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y. NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 3 o'clock. Call for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES—AT the Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Young ladies, misses and masters at 4 P. M. Private evening classes for ladies and gentlemen at 8 o'clock. New classes forming.

NEW CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S private academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A private class exclusive for the practice of all the various round dances. Lessons every day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......MAX MARETZEK

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock, (SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,) will be presented Verdi's popular opera of LA TRAVIATA, with a most extraordinarily brilliant cast, including CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, for the first time in her great rôle of Violetta, MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI, FICHER, DUBREUL.

CONDUCTOR......MAX MARETZEK

ON MONDAY EVENING—ERNANI.

In active rehearsal Verdi's last opera, LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.

The sale of secured seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co.'s, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

Director......Max Maretzek.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 9,

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,

FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO,

with its superb mise en scene, and immense cast. The sale of secured seats and tickets commences this morning.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION, NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY. OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

LIVING WILD ANIMALS, from every quarter of the world.

RARE AND CURIOUS BIRDS, with infinite variety of form and plumage.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITIONS OF SAGACITY BY HIGHLY TRAINED ELEPHANTS, PONIES, MONKEYS, APES, MULES, LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.

THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY are given, at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M., which will be found REPLETE WITH SENSATION, MIRTHFUL, SUGGESTIVE, TERRIFIC.

PROFESSOR LANGWORTHY at each performance, will give his extraordinary exhibition of fearlessness in entering a den of UNTAMED ANIMALS.

Three immense galleries, filled with every description of animated nature, open to the visitor at all hours.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK of HELLER'S BEST AND MOST WONDROUS PROGRAMME. SEVEN ILLUSIONS, TWO MARVELS, THREE PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, THREE LESSONS IN MAGIC, every evening and at the Matinees.

Doors open at 7¼. Begin at 8.

Office open daily from 9 till 4.

Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

J. N. PATTISON'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE will take place THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1865, at STEINWAY'S ROOMS, No. 71 East 14th-st., assisted by MISS LAURA HARRIS, prima donna, and CAMILLA URSO, the lady violinist.

Tickets $1 50, to be had at Steinway's and at the door.

ARION SOCIETY.

The Annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL.

Will come off at the Academy of Music, February 9, 1865.

WIT, HUMOR, FUN!

Tickets at $5, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, (extra ladies' tickets $2,) to be had from all the members of the Society.

Boxes will be sold only by A. Strathmann, No. 17 Broad-st., and H. Nielsen, (Graham, Dorsett & Co.,) No. 176 Centre-st.

THE COMMITTEE:

J. DINGLESTEDT, No. 4 Hanover-st.
W. EDLER, No. 749 Broadway.
E. FIEDLER, No. 50 Cliff-st.
P. FUCHS, No. 56 Reade-st.
E. KAMM, No. 184 Front-st.
EDW. SCHUBERTH, No 98 Spring-st.
H. STEINWAY, Sr. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
F. WAIBEL, No. 24 William-st.
JOS. WEHOLE, corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.

The next concert of this series will take place at the armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Can be obtained at the armory; at Jones's bookstore, Beer & Schirmer's music-store, Tiffany & Co., No. 550 Broadway, and of the members of the regiment. No tickets sold at the door.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 759 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

Pianoforte Manufacturers. No. 726 Broadway, New-York. For purity of tone, elegance of finish and durability, these instruments are unrivaled, while they are offered at extremely low prices. Five second-hand pianos for sale at bargains.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

L. IHLSENG OFFERS FOR SALE A GOOD assortment of square and upright pianos, at a very low price. Warranted for five years. Also, some second-hand pianos. Pianos to let. Apply at No. 130 East 21st-st., or at the factory, No. 103 East 33d-st.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

AN ERARD PIANO FOR SALE, ALMOST new, at a great sacrifice. Refer to THEODORE HAGEN, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MEETINGS.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, will meet at room No. 24, Cooper Union building, on this THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Principal topic, *Telegraphs to Europe.* Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

B. GARVEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A stated meeting of The New-York Law Institute, will be held at its Library, No. 41 Chambers-st., on MONDAY, the 13th day of February instant, at 12 M. The object of said meeting is to take the third and final vote on the proposed amendment to the 12th article of the by-laws, the same having been adopted by the votes of the Institute at two previous stated meetings, in pursuance of the 18th article. Said proposed amendment provides that the 12th article of the by-laws be amended by substituting $150 instead of $100 where it first occurs, and $160 instead of $110 where it first occurs, and $170 instead of $120 where it first occurs, and $180 instead of $130 where it first occurs, and $200 instead of $150 where it occurs.

CHARLES TRACY, Librarian.

Dated Feb. 4, 1865.

BALLS.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, at Irving Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School and of the orphans of volunteers. Tickets $3 each, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the Secretaries, No. 1,244 Broadway, and at the principal music-stores. Grafulla's and Dodworth's bands have been engaged for the occasion.

A. G. BERTHOUD, President.

L. Z. PRESTA, } Secretaries.
A. L. SIMONA, }

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BROADWAY JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale, well established and handsomely fitted up, situated in the best part and on the best side of Broadway; the present proprietor retiring from business; stock all saleable and modern; will be sold low, and terms made to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises, No. 439 Broadway.

MOLASSES HOUSE FOR SALE ON LEASE.—In fair working order, capacity for 25 barrels sugar per day; may be doubled at trifling expense; open pans, steam-fittings complete; water power. Terms favorable.

W. R. HIBBARD, Agent.

MONTREAL, Canada, Jan. 28, 1865.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING business already established and without competition, being protected by letters patent. A capital of $10,000 required. Address P. O., Box No. 3,564 New-York City.

CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Thousand Barrels of Oil Burned.

THE STREETS BECOME RIVERS OF FIRE.

Fifteen Persons Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

A large fire commenced about 3 o'clock this morning in the coal oil works on Ninth and Federal streets. About fifty dwellings have been consumed, occupying two squares on both sides of Ninth-street, besides a few on Federal and Wharton streets. Several lives are reported lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Fifteen lives are reported lost. The streets were at the time flooded with snow, water and oil. The oil ran along the streets in full blaze, setting fire to the lower portions of dwellings, and preventing the escape of the inmates. Four children are said to have perished in one house.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

The fire originated in BLACKBURN'S & Co.'s sheds for storing refined oil in bond.

Two thousand barrels have been destroyed.

It was insured mostly in New-York.

Forty-seven buildings, mostly three stories, are burned.

Six bodies have been recovered, and others are still missing.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

The oil that escaped from the burning barrels poured over into Ninth-street and down to Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire, and igniting the houses upon both sides of Ninth-street for two squares, and carrying devastation into Washington, Ellsworth and Federal streets, both above and below Ninth-street.

Fully five squares of houses, had they been placed in a row, were on fire at once.

The scene was one to make the stoutest heart quail. Men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets.

Capt. JOSEPH H. WARE, who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity, with his wife, five daughters and two sons, met with a sad misfortune. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house, just as they left their beds; but, mournful to relate, found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. WARE had her youngest child, a beautiful little girl in her arms, and was endeavoring to save her. She fell, when herself, her little child, and another daughter, about fifteen years of age, were burned to death in the street, and their bodies were so horribly mutilated that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them.

Capt. WARE and his two sons escaped, but the other three daughters are missing.

Six bodies in all have thus far been recovered. Three of them have been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. Another one of the bodies is supposed to be that of JAMES GIBBONS. There is also the body of a boy not yet recognized, and that of a fireman.

It is thought that several other persons have perished, and that there are bodies still under the ruins.

A NEW SCHOOL OF ART.

Professor Blot's Culinary Academy of Design—The Rise and Progress of Gastronomical Science.

If the old proverb be true that God sends meat but the devil sends cooks, then we have among us a diabolical emissary of the first order, not only a cook, but an agent from the propaganda of Pandemonium. Monsieur BLOT, Professor of Gastronomy, *magnus coquus*, &c., having devoted his life to the study of his art, comes to us like a benevolent missionary of civilization, and offers to instruct one hundred pupils in the mysteries of culinary science.

We wholly disagree with the old saw invented by some inmate of a bachelor's boarding-house, who never experienced any of the blessings to be derived from artistic cookery, and so far from considering Prof. BLOT a messenger from the Evil One, we deem him a beneficent being sent from the heaven of good Americans to confer upon us the blessings of a good *cuisine*. Would not even the present generation raise a monument to the man who, taking the kitchen Biddy in a crude state, should in twelve easy lessons mould her with plastic hand into a high culinary *artiste*, knowing the analogies between roast meats and a particular gravy, studious of the relations of sauces and condiments to certain made dishes, and emulous of the example of VATTEL, who killed himself because a *ragout* prepared by him came to the table lukewarm? We welcome Monsieur BLOT, professor of an art dating back to the days when the Chinese peasant Bobo first discovered the delicious crispness of roast pig, and invented a method of procuring the delicacy without burning his house down every time he desired to partake of it. The Romans had schools of cooking, in which learned Professors lectured upon the different styles of preparing oysters, nightingales' tongues, ortolans' brains, and "Pig in Trojan style;" and accomplished cooks gave practical instructions in every branch of their art. When further advanced in civilization, they even added a supplemental course for the purpose of teaching young Rome "how to masticate."

Moses tells us how Pharaoh hanged his chief baker, a high official in the King's household, and who undoubtedly met with his fate for some delinquency in the performance of his culinary duties.

The bas-reliefs and ancient sculptures of Egypt represent every department of an Egyptian kitchen, and all the manners and forms of cooking then existing; showing that much attention was paid to the preparation of food, even in the days of the Ptolomies. The Greeks made cooking a study, and raised it to rank with the highest arts. Her ancient heroes were content with food prepared by their own hands in the plainest manner; but, as Greece advanced in progress toward civilization and refinement, increased attention was paid to gastronomy until in the height of her power, her luxury, and artistic culture the age of Pericles gave to the world the perfection of civilization—the professional cook. The Athenian cook did not content himself simply with cooking a piece of meat in one style, but he could apply several different processes to the same joint. Sucking pigs were sent to the table whole, roasted on one side and boiled on the other. No mark of the knife would appear on any part of his body, the entrails having been drawn out through the mouth, and the stuffing introduced in the same way. Grave philosophers did not consider it beneath their dignity to sit at the feet of the culinary professor, and study the wisdom of his ways.

ARCHISTRATUS, a poet of Syracuse, traveled through all the known world of the ancients, spending the best years of his life and encountering perils and dangers by sea and land, for the sole purpose of acquiring the culinary lore of the nations that he visited, and getting new recipes for the benefit of his countrymen. Upon his return he published a poem embodying the result of his labors, and thus gave to the world the first practical cookery-book.

An Athenian cook could imitate in the most perfect manner in flavor and in form certain rare fishes much esteemed, but difficult to obtain, and would thus impose upon the most accomplished epicures. A fraud, by-the-by, not unknown to the hotel-keepers in Northern New-York at the present day, who cheat cockneys into praising the delicate flavor of a bull-head served up to them as trout.

The culinary philosophers of Athens passed days in the study of their divine art. Carefully experimenting with sauces and flavors, forming combinations of different incongruous substances to try effects, patiently working out problems in cookery, and reaping the reward for successful exertions in inventing a new dish by naming it after themselves or their patrons. We do not know that they took out patents for their inventions, but they took such good care to keep the secrets of their art exclusively that no torture could draw them out. When the glory of Greece culminated and Athens was on the wane, the riches and luxuriant style of the Romans brought the professional Greek cooks to Rome, and Greek literature and Greek cookery became as fashionable among the Romans of the Empire as French literature and French cooks are in London and New-York in the nineteenth century. Having the benefit of the experience, the traditions and the skill of the Greeks with the increased material for the exercise of that skill upon the product of an empire embracing every variety of climate, the Roman cooks soon outstripped their Grecian predecessors. They searched the world to find delicacies for the table. They not only excelled in cooking but particular attention was paid to finding animals destined to be eaten. Pigs, birds and fishes were fed on certain kinds of food to give them peculiar flavors. The favorite dish of the Romans in the later days of the Empire was "Hog à la Trojan." This was a Greek importation and was so named because the hog was cooked whole, and being stuffed with ortolans, thrushes and other birds, and even small animals, was intended as an imitation of the soldiers enclosed in the belly of the Trojan Horse.

Some Roman dishes were sought after only for the expensive materials required for their preparation. The brains of pheasants and thrushes, the tongues of nightingales, and the livers of certain rare fish were much esteemed. VITELLIUS cooked a *plat* of this kind, which cost him $40,000. HELIOGABALUS was accustomed to have the brains of 600 thrushes served up for his supper. In the dark ages the race of professional cooks died out, and culinary art was only cultivated in Europe in the kitchens of wealthy monastic institutions. It, however, flourished in a decayed condition in Constantinople and the East. One of the favorite dishes, however, of the middle ages, was an imitation of "hog in Trojan style," the favorite Roman dish. At all great feasts an ox or some other large animal was roasted whole, having been previously stuffed with rabbits, hares, pheasants, &c. The meat of the ox was given to the meaner guests; the stuffing was called "the King's meat," and was reserved for the more noble feasters. The smaller animals cooked in this way retained all their own juices, and were cooked in the steaming blood of the ox, and are said to have been delicious. One of the famous dishes of modern times is cooked in the same way, and its inventor, DE LA REYNIERE, gives us the recipe for preparing it, as follows:

"Stuff a fine large olive with capers and *jolets d'anchois*; then place the olive inside the body of a fig-picker, from which you cut the head and feet; then inclose the fig-picker in the body of a plump ortolan, neatly dressed; then insert the ortolan in the body of a fat lark, from which you dissect the principal bones; then cover the lark with a thin slice of lard, and put it into the body of a thrush, which, having in a like manner dissected, you stuff inside a fat and juicy quail (a wild one preferred;) which you should cover with a vine leaf and insert in the body of a lapwing; which is boned and trussed and inserted in the body of a golden plover; which in its turn is covered with lard and inclosed in a young woodcock; having rolled this in grated bread-crumbs, place it in the body of a neatly-prepared teal, which put into the body of a guinea-hen: which secrete in the body of a young wild-duck; which incage in the body of a chicken; which conceal in the body of a young and carefully-selected pheasant; which entomb in the body of a young and fat goose (wild, of course;) which insert in the body of a very fine hen turkey; which, finally, inclose in the body of an *outarde*, (a species of wild turkey,) or a young swan, and fill the interstices with Lucca chestnuts, forced meat, and a savory stuffing. Having thus prepared the roast, put it into a pot sufficiently large, with onions, cloves, carrots, chopped ham, celery, a bouquet of parsley and thyme, mignonnette, several slices of salt pork well salted, pepper, salt, fine spices, coriander seeds, and one or two sprigs of garlic. Then seal this pot hermetically with a strip of paste or clay, place it on a slow fire where the heat will penetrate it gradually, and let it remain 24 hours. Then uncover it, skim it if necessary, and serve on a hot dish."

We recommend this recipe to DELMONICO, and hope when he has prepared it he will invite us to dine with him. The art of cooking revived with the revival of literature and civilization. The discovery of America introduced new commodities for the kitchen, and a new race of professional cooks arose in Europe, chiefly in France, where their services were in demand and their art appreciated. Very little attention was paid to the kitchen department in England until the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, when French cookery became fashionable among the higher classes, although severely satirized by the wits.

In the United States the national cooking is the worst known. But for the fact that we eat more vegetables, and have a greater variety of them commonly on the table, we should be the unhealthiest people in the globe. Meat is fried, because it is the quickest process of preparing it for the table; it is also the most wasteful and injurious. The juices of meat should be retained as much as possible in cooking it. To this end the outer surface of a piece of meat should be heated suddenly to harden it; as in boiling to plunge it into hot water, and not cold, or in broiling, where the outside is cooked quickly, and the nutricious juices retained in the centre. It is an evidence of rapidly increasing refinement when we can support among us a Monsieur BLOT, whose ambition to make cooking in this country one of the Arts, is laudable and worthy of encouragement. There are said to be 4,000 different dishes known to educated cooks. We hope the Professor will not attempt more than a tithe of these at his first course of lessons. One of the first elements of domestic happiness is a good kitchen presided over by a good cook. Our Lares and Penates—our household gods—are throned there, and the cook is the priestess ministering to them. And yet the ladies of our country never think of the home influences of the kitchen upon their husbands and sons. We are prepared to state and to maintain that in half the divorce cases that fill up the calendar of the Supreme Court, the current of connubial felicity was first interrupted by troubles from the kitchen. Therefore, we say to the matrons of New-York, if you would keep your husbands by your side, away from temptation, having them lovers of home and embodifications of all the domestic virtues, cultivate the culinary art. Proficiency in it will not captivate a lover, but it may retain him after he is captured. We hail Monsieur BLOT as an artist and cultivator of taste, and a promoter of the happiness of his fellow men, and hope for his efforts the success which they deserve.

The Bounty-Brokers' Frauds.

The bounty-brokers still hang out their bunting and lounge around their offices; but their headquarters in Brooklyn having been broken up, it is probable that they may soon quit the business. While they could purchase for $2,000 or $20,000 from JOHN DEVLIN, Notary, a forged certificate acknowledging the reception of ten or a hundred recruits on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and sell the same for $5,000 or $50,000 to any Board of Supervisors that might require from ten to a hundred men to fill their county's quota, there seemed to be no limit to the riches which lay within their grasp. But their game is up; and now, if they undertake to fill a deficient quota they must find their margin of profit in a bonus at the hands of the purchaser of genuine recruits, or they may, as they did in the earlier days of bounty-brokerage, steal the bounties or parts of the bounties, which the recruits receive.

The brokers can no longer expect to foist upon the Government invalid and wounded discharged soldiers and deserters, nor can they, by a $50 bribe, get another enlisted man into their hands; for the corrupt surgeons who passed unsound men, the traitorous sergeants that winked at desertion, the regimental officers that gave newly-enlisted men twelve-hour furloughs, with the understanding that they would embrace the opportunity to desert, and re-enlist elsewhere, only to abscond again—all these peculators know that watchful eyes are on them, and they dare not repeat their wicked frauds. Therefore, wanting legitimate business to support themselves, two or three hundred or more bounty-brokers must speedily close their doors. If there are a dozen honest recruiting offices in the city, they may find remunerative occupation in supplying substitutes for the interior; but the rogues of the Brooklyn and Governor's Island "ring" may be sure that any man who desires to employ a substitute will give them a wide berth.

It has suddenly become exceedingly difficult to ascertain precisely who the members of the "ring" were. Several bounty-brokerage shops were visited yesterday, and inquiries were made concerning the brokers who have converted the eastern end of York-street, in Brooklyn, into a great recruiting office, but not a New-York broker knew anything of them. Here and there a substitute agent was to be found, who had sent men to York-street and received men thence, but their transactions were never open to suspicion of fraud, and they had never dreamed of any wrong being done the Government. Every man of them is honest, if his story is to be accepted. But it matters not now, for henceforth the few brokers who may find the business profitable, will be forced to deal honestly with the Government, however shamefully they may fleece the recruits.

Col. BAKER is not prepared to reveal the names of all the prisoners that have been sent to the Old Capitol, nor has he quite completed his arrests; but the men who are wanted are so well known by his detective officers, and the proofs of guilt which he has accumulated are so clear, that he is not apprehensive of failure in a single instance. Several arrests were made yesterday, in Hudson-avenue and York-street, Brooklyn, but none were reported in this city. The prisoners' names are to be published in due time.

Col. BAKER has been the recipient of several letters, threatening personal violence, in the event of his daring to appear in York-street; but, notwithstanding these warnings, he went to the Navy-yard yesterday, and returned to this city unharmed. The York-street gang knew better than to run their shallops into a line-of-battle ship.

City Railroads Above and Underground—Horses, Air and Steam to be Employed.

A number of bills are now before the Legislature for the construction of railroads in this city. One is for a road commencing at the street leading from the High Bridge to Tenth-avenue, through Eleventh-avenue, Bloomingdale road, Fifty-ninth-street, One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, Break-Neck Hill to Tenth-avenue, and up Tenth-avenue to the road leading to High Bridge. The company to pay into the City Treasury 5 per cent. of its net receipts.

Another for a line commencing at the Harlem River and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence to the Hudson River, through One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, to Manhattan-street, and from the latter street along Eleventh-avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, the company to pay semi-annually into the city treasury five per cent. of its net receipts.

Another bill is to permit the owners of the Grand-street line of stages to construct a railroad through the same routes now traveled by their omnibuses.

The incorporation of a Pneumatic Railway and Express Company is also contemplated, who are authorized to operate a Pneumatic Railway to be constructed in a tunnel running under the following streets: Commencing near the Post-office, under Nassau and Chatham streets and the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Thirty-second and Twenty-seventh streets to Tenth-avenue; Tenth avenue, Washington or Greenwich streets and the Battery, to South Ferry, and thence under Broad and Nassau streets to place of beginning, for the purpose of conveying goods, merchandise and mails, in pursuance of the patent granted to E. P. NEEDHAM. The capital stock to be $3,000,000, and to be divided into shares of $25 each. The corporators named are Elias P. Needham, Henry B. Poore, Chas. D. Gibson, Isaac T. Smith, Hugh D. Wilson, Henry Fitch, Wm. F. Mott. Jr., Chas. W. Miller, and Asa P. Robinson.

There is still another scheme contemplated in the introduction of an underground railroad, the cars to be run by steam through a tunnel to be constructed under the following streets; Commencing at the lowest extremity of Broadway, under this street to Fourteenth-street, Union-square to Seventeenth-street, Twenty-third-street, Madison-square, Fifth-avenue to the Central Park, thence on either side of the Park under the Fifth, Eighth or Ninth-avenue to the northerly extremity of Manhattan Island, with two branch routes under ground from the southerly extremity of Central Park, one leading to the Hudson River, and the other to the Harlem River. The company also to have power to lay a track on the surface of the streets north of the northerly line of the Central Park, through and along either the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth or Tenth-avenue to the northerly extremity of Manhattan Island, and southerly from the southern end of Broadway along the Battery to the South Ferry.

Board of Supervisors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FROM WASHINGTON RESPECTING THE DRAFT—DISCUSSION ON THE ENLISTMENT FRAUDS.

A special meeting of this board was held at 4 P. M., yesterday. Mr. BRIGGS in the chair.

A report was presented from the special committee dispatched to Washington to confer with the Government in relation to the reduction of our quota, detailing the efforts of the committee in that behalf, and stating that the results of their labors may be summed up as follows:

Firstly—Twenty-five per cent. of the quota has been deferred, leaving the quotas of the several districts as follows:

Districts.	Quotas.	Reduction.	Present Quotas.
4th	4,039	1,010	3,029
5th	3,907	977	2,930
6th	3,023	756	2,267
7th	3,076	993	2,977
8th	3,348	837	2,511
9th	2,732	683	2,049
Total	21,019	5,256	15,763

Secondly—A probable delay of the draft in case the work of recruiting is prosecuted with satisfactory results.

Thirdly—Probable reassignment of the quotas on the basis of the corrected enrollment now being made by the Committee on Volunteering.

The report, on motion of Mr. PURDY, was accepted, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering be, and it is hereby authorized to offer such bounties as may be deemed wise and judicious, both for volunteers and substitutes; and instructed to report their determination to this board.

Mr. TWEED said he had seen with surprise statements in the papers that because frauds had been discovered in enlisting men for this county, that, therefore, the quota would be and ought to be increased. He could not see how the county was responsible for these frauds, and he denied that the county knew anything about them. So, in regard to desertions. The county had nothing to do with the matter further than to pay the bounty and deliver the men to the United States Government. The county had never bought men on false papers, or any papers whatever. They had enlisted the men themselves. As for the naval enlistments, he declared there could be no doubt in the mind of any candid person that the men had been fairly enlisted and sent on board the various vessels. The incentive to fraud in these enlistments was not apparent. The lists were made out from the ship's books, which were open to public inspection; and under the proclamation of the Government all names found on those books the county was fairly entitled to claim credit for. He again denied that the Volunteer Committee was responsible for the frauds committed, and he felt indignant that the newspapers should indirectly charge them with wrong.

Messrs. ELY and SHOOK said they did not look upon the statements in the papers as any imputation on the committee.

Mr. PURDY defied the Government, or any of its agents, to find anything wrong in the proceedings of the Volunteer Committee. If Col. BAKER, or any other man, would make a definite charge against the committee, they would be prepared to meet it. He thought the Board of Supervisors should express its sense of the imputations cast on the Volunteer Committee.

Mr. PURDY then offered a resolution to the effect that whenever a certificate is presented from the United States Government of the mustering in of any person enlisted by the Volunteer Committee, that the person presenting such certificate shall be entitled to receive the bounty and hand-money.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Volunteering, and the board adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Rev. Sella Martin's Lecture on the Resources of the Colored People.

An appreciative but not very large audience, composed of white and colored persons, in about equal numbers, assembled in Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to a lecture by Rev. SELLA MARTIN, on the "Resources of the Colored People," the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of sick and wounded colored soldiers. The lecturer said there could be no doubt of the willingness of the colored men to work; nearly all were employed in some kind of labor, and, as a rule, they did the work well.

There were in Massachusetts, according to the census of 1850, over 9,000 colored people, and only 89 of these were in the poorhouses,—less than one in a hundred. At that time the foreign population, chiefly from Ireland, was upward of 115,000 in the same State, and 803 were in the poorhouses: that is, there was one pauper to one hundred and thirty-one of the foreign population. This difference against the colored people should be lessened by half when it is considered that all trades, every commercial enterprise, and every lucrative office is open to the foreigner and denied to the colored man.

In 1852 the number of colored people in Cincinnati was 3,500, and out of this number 200 paid taxes on real estate. The estimate from which these figures were taken was admitted to be under rather than over the true value of this property, and yet it was set down at $500,000.

The lecturer also gave statistics of the wealth of the colored people of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Illinois and New-York. In regard to this city and Brooklyn, he said the colored people have invested in business carried on by themselves, the sum of $755,000. In Brooklyn they have $76,000, and in Williamsburgh $5.000 invested in the same way. They own, independent of this, in unincumbered real estate in this city, $733,000; in Brooklyn, $276,000; in Williamsburgh, $151,000—making, in all, real and personal, about $5,000,000 worth of property. Twenty years ago the colored population was about three-fourths what it is now, and its property was less than half what these figures show it to be. Two millions of taxable property among 20,000 people situated as the colored people are in this city, is the best answer that can be made to charges against us. Peter Vandyke, Robert Watson, J. M. Gloucester and Crosby are rich colored New Yorkers.

The general employment of the colored people in Washington about the capitol, he said, is well known. We have no figures for Washington and Baltimore; but we know the colored people in both these places to be very well to do. We close these figures by a table showing the number of colored mariners in service in the United States. Of course these figures should be increased as far as they concern their employment in the navy, as the war has called for many thousands more than these peaceful figures would represent:

Merchant service, sailing from New-York	2,200
Merchant service, sailing from Boston	1,000
Merchant service, sailing from Baltimore	600
Merchant service, sailing from Philadelphia	500
Merchant service, sailing from all other ports	1,700
Total	6,000
Naval service	1,400
Whaling service	2,900
Internal navigation	5,000
Total	15,300

The increase from enlistments in the navy, during the war, would bring these figures up to at least 30,000.

The lecturer estimated the total wealth of the colored population of the United States at sixty millions of dollars. It was not seen, he said, because the whites had refused all partnership with them, had made the colored people jealous of one another and had driven their wealthy men away by prescription. Yet under all these disabilities the colored people had made money, showing thereby energy, thrift and forethought. A new field was now open to them in the South. The negroes there will feel confidence, and SHERMAN'S order will tend to encourage it. Negro hands will redeem the soil cursed by negro blood and tears. Of the intellectual condition of the colored race he pointed to such names as scholars—Smith, Reason, Vashon, Rock, Ruffin, Mitchell, Bishop Payne, the Langstons, Bassett, White, Catto, Wake, Paterson, Clark, the Cardozas, Douglas, Whipper, Wagnor, Downing, Mrs. Harper, J. B. Smith, Cain, Randolph, Remond, Brown, Loguen, Still, Wears, Zuille, Wilson and Morris, all of whom were self-made.

After referring to their moral and religious resources, the speaker said in conclusion that he claimed for them a character as peaceable, industrious, intelligent, aspiring and religious citizens; maintained that neither industry, commerce, literature, politics, religion nor civilization could spare them in the great work which yet remains to be done.

The lecture, which was listened to with great attention, was really an eloquent exposition of the condition of the colored race in the free States, and their hopes and prospects.

Emigration of Convicts.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN GETS RID OF HER ROGUES—AFFIDAVITS OF THE RELEASED CRIMINALS.

Although for several years it has been known to our State authorities, that the British Government have been surreptitiously sending paupers to this country, still it has been very difficult to fasten the misdemeanors upon that Government, and in but few instances have the facts been sufficiently plain to warrant the Commissioners of Emigration in sending well-known paupers back to the port of their embarkation. Recently, however, the proceedings of the prison officials of London have become more open, and the jails of that metropolis are frequently cleared, and the convicts sent to our shores. The following affidavits of four emigrants by the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, which landed her passengers at Castle Garden on Tuesday ought to receive the attentions of the Police Commissioners:

THOMAS MORTON, aged 30 years, born in Hull, Yorkshire, England, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced to prison for three years in Portsmouth for scuttling the ship *Elizabeth*, of Hull, about two years and eight months since. Deponent further says that, after having served two years and two months, he was pardoned for good conduct and on a petition of friends, and his passage to this country was paid by the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society. Deponent further states that he arrived at Castle Garden to-day by the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London. THOMAS MORTON.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1865.
B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

JAMES MURPHY, aged 23 years, born in New Ross, County of Wexford, Ireland, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced for three years to Milbank prison, and thence to Portsmouth, for house-breaking in Montgomery, North Wales; that after having served two years and four months he was pardoned for good conduct, and his passage to this country was paid by the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society. Deponent further says that he arrived at Castle Garden to-day by the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London.

his
JAMES ⋈ MURPHY.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1865.
B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

JOHN KERR, aged 28 years, born in Dublin, Ireland, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced, for beating a policeman in Liverpool, to three years in Portsmouth prison; that after having served two years and six months, he was pardoned for good behavior, and his passage to this country was paid by the Prisoners' Aid Society. Deponent further says that he landed to-day at Castle Garden, from the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London.

his
JOHN ⋈ KERR.
mark.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1865. B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

CHARLES JOHN MORRIS LEWIS, aged 48 years, born in Staffordshire, England, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was sentenced in Birmingham, England, for obtaining money under false pretences, to Chatham Prison for three years; that he served two years and five months, and was then pardoned for good behavior. Deponent further states that his passage to this country was paid by the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society, and that he was landed to-day at Castle Garden from the ship *Cornelius Grinnell*, from London. CHAS. J. M. LEWIS.

Sworn to before me, this 7th day of February, 1865.
B. ENIO CASSERLY, Notary Public.

Our Sewerage System.

The State Senate have called on the Croton Aqueduct Department for information relative to the sewerage system of this city. Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, chief engineer of the department, says, in reply: "The condition of the sewerage of the city is not creditable to those having control over the matter, and that there is no system governing the construction of sewers. Municipal ordinances are passed only on the application of parties suffering for the want of drainage in their immediate individual localities, and by the operation of these ordinances sewers are built in detached pieces, and to make them immediately available their outlets are forced into either the nearest existing sewer, or the head of some dock, or slip, without regard to the teachings of experience, or to any scientific calculation as to size, grade or direction. The result of a long-continued persistence in this disregard of system is, that for miles along the river front of the city almost every dock has become a vast recess-pool of sewerage matter, without the reach of tidal currents; noxious exhalations occur, poisoning the atmosphere, and breeding the elements of disease. The docks or slips rapidly fill up, the water becomes too shallow for vessels in berth, and the expense of dredging out follows.

The law of 1849, which created the Croton Aqueduct Department, charges it with the construction, repairs and cleansing of all the sewers and underground drains, "but subject to the orders and direction of the Common Council as to the time and places of building new sewers, and to the general plan which has been or may be adopted for the sewerage and drainage of the city."

Arrivals in the City.

C. A. De Forrest, Albany; H. N. Campbell, Mr. Pierce, H. Babcock, Westerly; J. P. Stearns, Boston, and J. E. Wheeler have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY NOTES.—The ball of the German Liederkranz will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, the 16th inst. The preparations are on an extensive scale, one hundred musicians having been engaged....Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated humorous lecture, "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party," at Cooper Institute, on Saturday next. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to printing it and sending copies to our soldiers in the field....Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER'S course of lectures before the Historical Society will commence this evening at the Society's Library, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. The subject of this evening's lecture is "The Influence of Climate."....There will be a meeting at Union Headquarters in Fourth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, on Friday night next, when resolutions will be adopted in relation to the death of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

ROBBERY IN STATE-STREET.—Late on Tuesday night, Mr. WM. FLAHERTY, of Waterbury, Conn., was seized by the throat and robbed by two outlaws whom he encountered in State-street. One of the robbers was arrested by Officer BROSNAN, of the First Precinct, and taken to the Tombs, where he rendered the name of JOHN MURPHY, and said that he resided in Newark. He was committed without bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SUFFOCATION CASE.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest on the body of the infant, MYRON VAN BUREN, who died on the 3d inst., in consequence of inhaling gas at No. 228 Washington-street. The evidence showed that the room was without ventilation, and that the damper of the stove had been turned off, thus forcing the gas into the room. A verdict in accordance was rendered. The remainder of the family are getting well.

FIRE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling-house No. 71 Sackett-street, owned and occupied by Mr. THOMAS ABBOTT. The inmates narrowly escaped suffocation. The loss on building and contents was about $2,000, partially covered by insurance in the St. Nicholas Company. The origin of the fire was accidental.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.—The Brooklyn Board of Education have increased the salaries of the principals of the Public Schools from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. The salaries were formerly $1,200 per year; an increase of $300 was made about one year ago. Now an additional $500 is added.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, Feb. 9.—Nos. 31, 3½, 66, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 49.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AND ROBBERY.—About a week since a German named ISAAC STAMFILS, a resident of Morristown, N. J., was arrested and taken before Justice POPE, of Hoboken, charged with having attempted to commit an outrage on the person of BARBARA WEIN, whose husband keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 139 Washington-street. Subsequently STAMFILS went before Justice WHITE and charged WEIN, his wife, and a man named HERMAN FECHT with conspiracy and assault and battery, and with having robbed him of two gold watches and $145 in money, together with a wallet and some papers. A warrant was issued upon which the parties were arrested, and the examination was to have taken place yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of the illness of STAMFILS, produced by violence, as is alleged, received at the hands of the accused parties at the time the robbery is said to have been committed.

Crime and the Courts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You state truly, when you say in your issue of yesterday, that the fearful increase of crime in this city, is owing not to the inefficacy of the police, but to the judiciary, arising, undoubtedly, from the corrupt and impolitic system of an elective judiciary.

I beg that you will not let the matter rest here, but will pursue it, expose it, and make it familiar to the minds of the people, and when the time arrives (1866) for a convention to alter or amend the Constitution, this will be the primary and most momentous of the amendments proposed for the indorsement of the electors of the State.

The system of an elective judiciary, after forty years' experiment, has fully demonstrated its failure and prolificacy of corruption and incompetency; and now again do the people desire to go back to the good old times when the bench was free from political trickery and political obligations, and possessed integrity, capacity and ability, and at least equal in legal knowledge to the aggregate of the bar before whom comes its practice.

This applies not only to the criminal courts of this city, but to the civil as well as criminal, throughout the State, though I wish here to make a partial exception to the judiciary of the interior, their constituents seeming to think more of the qualifications than the popularity of the man.

I think, too, that one effect of a well selected and appointed judiciary would be a heavy decrease of appeals to the Appelate Courts, and fewer reversals of judgments of the courts below. LEX.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865.

Scaffolding.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the great danger incident to the manner in which our house builders make their scaffolding. They ought, I think, to be obliged to make it secure for the men they employ and for passers by. In Philadelphia the side-walk, where a building is being erected or pulled down, is covered over. Had this been done, in front of the new Stock Exchange, in Broad-street, probably Mr. BRANCH'S life would have been saved.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

Evening Exchange.

$35,000	Am. Gold	210¾	500	Erie Railway	75¾
10,000	do.....s3	210⅜	400	do.....s3	75⅛
5,000	do.	210½	200	Reading R.	108¾
10,000	do.....s3	211⅛	400	Chi. & R. I. R.....s3	95¼
50,000	do.....s3	211¼	100	C. & N. W. Pr.....b3	65¾
10,000	do.	211⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. old.b10	70
60,000	do.	211⅜	400	do.	69⅞
5,000	do.....s3	211⅛	500	do.....b3	69⅞
80,000	do.	211⅜	200	do.....b3	69⅞
20,000	do.....s3	211⅞	200	Cumb. Coal	50
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....s10	112	200	do.	49¾
100	do.....s10	112¼	100	do.....s10	49¾
100	do.	112⅛	100	Mariposa Min.	10⅞
100	do.	112⅛			

Stock market not very active. Gold firm on call, and grew stronger after. At close of report stood at 213¼.

Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, and declined 2½c.@3c.; sales at $1 38 for No. 1. CORN active, and advanced 1c.; sales at 80c. for rejected. OATS dull at 62½c. WHISKY dull at $2 15½@$2 16. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork, $34@$34 50; Prime Mess, $31; Bulk Shoulders, 14¾c.@14½c. LARD firm at 21½c.@22c. HOGS, $11@$12; Dressed dull at $13@$13 75. Receipts, 900 barrels Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

FALSE DELICACY.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant SOZODONT. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS AND CHARACTERS.—Mr. THOMAS CLARK, Mr. KILBOURNE, Mr. MORRILL, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, and Mrs. FARNHAM, with Portraits and Biographical Sketches. Psychology; Preëxistence; Brain Spectres; How M. Gratiolet took his own brain out of his skull and put it back. See the ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February. 20 cents. Newsmen have it. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1865.

Wm. H. Gregg, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many others of the good qualities of Constitution Water.

I believe, Sir, that it is the great panacea for disease of the kidneys. I have been afflicted with inflammation of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for nine years, contracted when traveling South and West—change of climate and water. Have treated with the best physicians, but could get no relief.

I was induced by a friend of mine to try CONSTITUTION WATER. I have now nearly used two bottles, and must say that I believe the disease is entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from like difficulty.

Very truly yours, R. W. FLINT.

No. 1 St. Mark's-place. Depot No. 46 Cliff-st.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Six years' experience without a failure, seventeen houses saved from being robbed in three weeks, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, or you shall have it for nothing. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SARATOGA "STAR" SPRING.

Its medicinal and cathartic effects are unequaled. Depot No. 68 Barclay-st., New-York.

D. WESTON, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHEROKEE MEDICINES FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.—32-page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 8.—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—C. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Coleman and child, New-York; D. A. McTavish, New-York; S. W. Harding, Mr. Schwedzler, New York; L. Runger, J. Fatman, Germany; Mrs. G. Breunt, Paris; A. W. G. Rusden, China; B. Megone, England; F. A. Reschwed, New-York; H. Bassange, E. Bassange, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jarvis, New-York; Thomas Cordukes, Cincinnati; Robert Barid, New-York; M. D. Sands, Thos. W. Roys, New-York; W. H. Newmann, N. H. Wolfe, New-York; Otto Braumfels, New-York; Hon. A. W. Herbert, England; Capt. Charles L. Gardener, Boston; C. de Castro, Geo. Garr, New-York; M. Rossin, Toronto; Jno. Samuel, Philadelphia; C. Guillon, Philadelphia; James Gibb, Jr., Jas. G. Ross, Quebec; Dr. and Mrs. L. I. Gzapkay, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murlietus, London; W. H. Thompson, Montreal; Jas. Barkley, New-York; F. W. Hetherington, New-York; Jno. Carse, Erie; Jno. Pearse, New-Jersey; Jno. Davies, Liverpool; Paul Tucin, E. V. Andelert, New-Orleans; Edw'd Blomley, Liverpool; Alex. Sidi, Boston. Specie, $246,095 70.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 28 | Moon sets.. 6 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 43 | Gov. Island.. 7 32 | Hell Gate.. 8 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Steamers Caroline, Phillips, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, ——.

Ships Glad Tidings, Thomas, Cadiz, W. & A. Nelson; B. C. Winthrop, Stewart, Savannah, Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Chanticleer, (Br.,) Potter, Matamoras, Merrick & Anderson; Gryda, (Norwg.,) Lovold, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Aurora, (Norwg.,) Thronsen, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados, T. Dwight; Lucy Miles, (Br.,) Parker, Matamoras, A. W. Ladd & Co.

Brigs Ocean Wave, (Amer.,) Cole, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.; Penguin, (Bamb.,) Hesenberg, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hedsden, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Caroline, Searle, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; Agile, (Br.,) Smith, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. A. Jennings, Truax, Accomac, A. C. Haven; G. Kidder, Snow, Key West, Murray & Nephew; J. C. Brooks, Bacon, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Fred. Sherer, Simmons, Amboy, H. W. Loud & Co; Fred. Hall, Ingraham, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Newbern, ——.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Granada, Baxter, Savannah and Hilton Head 4th inst., at noon, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 6th inst., 30 miles N. of Hatteras, saw a large propeller with two smoke-stacks; also, steamers Illinois, Atlantic, and several others, bound S. Encountered a heavy norther off Hatteras. At 4 P. M., 6th, 40 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamer Alhambra, strg. S. 7th, encountered a heavy N. E. gale, and being short of coal, put into Delaware Breakwater, and left this morning at 2 A. M. The steamers Oriental, Gardiner and Matanzas sailed same day. The steamer Blackstone, Berry, arrived at Hilton Head 3d. On the 4th inst., at 3 P. M., signalized steamer Monterey.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lovejoy, Barbados Jan. 19, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. The brig J. W. Johnson sld. the day previous for New-York. Jan. 26, lat. 25, lon. 68, spoke Acacia. Capt. Lovejoy reports the weather at Barbados very propitious for the crops, which they are now about to reap; the first sugar would be shipped to leave about the middle of February.

Bark International, Atkinson, Curacoa Jan. 8, with hides, goat skins, specie, etc., to Theodore Foulke. Has had hard weather; been 20 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cadiz 48 ds., with salt to J. Borland & Son. Has been 23 ds. N. W. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Leviathan, (of Boston,) Tyler, Remedios 35 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. Sld. from Remedios Jan. 3, in co. with brig Wilmington. Nothing of note occurred until the night of the 10th, when experienced a heavy S. E. gale, which lasted 24 hours, when the wind hauled to the southward, and blew with increased fury; lost everything from the decks, the vessel laboring heavily, and the hogsheads adrift in the hold. After blowing from the southward for 12 hours, the wind shifted to the N. W., accompanied with heavy snow squalls, a tremendous sea running. Was up to lat. 39 twice, and was blown off to southward of the Gulf three times; carried away part of the main rigging and main-stay and fore-topmast back-stay, main-topmast back-stay, sprung the foremast, and lost fore-sail and top-gallant-sail, and received other damage. 5th inst., wind fresh; took a pilot when off Barnegat from the pilot-boat M. A. Williams, No. 19. The wind increasing, could not work to the northward; then stood in under Barnegat and anchored; two men frost-bitten, and the steward laid up, having scalded himself. Feb. 6, got under way, and beat all day, but could not get to the windward; toward night the wind came out from N. E., and, being short of provisions, and the vessel in a bad condition, was taken in tow by pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell, who continued to tow her until 8 P. M., when the Highland Lights were in sight, and distant 5 miles, when another gale came on, and the boat cast off. During the night headed off shore; at 10 P. M., split and blew away close-reefed foretopsail; at 5 A. M., was among the breakers off the Woodlands. At this time the wind hauled favorable, and the brig headed off shore again; at 7 A. M. the pilot-boat again took her in tow, and brought her into port this afternoon.

Brig Almata, (of Turk's Island,) Asmus, St. Mark's 28 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Carmann. Jan. 15, Fred. Steffens, seaman, died of dysentery; 27th, off Hatteras, saw schr. Mary Fisk, from Boston, for Matamoras.

Brig Torrent, (of Boston,) Montgomery, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales. 1st inst., lat. 38, lon. 72 58, spoke brig S. Thurston, bound S.

Brig Volunteer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Moore, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 15 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith.

Brig Annie Geldert, (Br.,) Cochran, Wentworth, N. S., 58 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) (of St. John, N. B.,) Loud, St. Johns, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and cotton to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mary Lowell, ——, Boston, with oil casks to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. James O'Donohue, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, St. Thomas 21 ds., in ballast to master. Is bound to Portland; put into this port to repair sails. 1st and 2d inst., in the Gulf Stream, passed a quantity of boxes and a vessel's house, painted white. Had heavy weather; split sails, etc.

Schr. W. K. Chatman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Demarara 27 ds., with molasses and iron to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Volunteer, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Jacmel 37 ds., with logwood, etc., to D. R. De Wolf. Left no vessels.

Schr. Alice, (of St Andrews, N. B.,) Crocker, St. Martins 23 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales; split sails.

Schr. Wm. Lancaster, (Br.,) Dunham, Providence, in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Shooting Star, Marshall, Boston, with fish and powder to master.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Fortress Monroe, for Norwich.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Slocumb, Cornwallis 8 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. R. Bruce, Gregory, St. Martins 23 ds., with salt to Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Underhill, St. Kitts 20 ds., with salt to J. & T. Fearsall.

Schr. Annie Howland, (Br.,) Neland, Cascumpec, P. E. I., 40 ds., with R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. West Wind, Harrington, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Breese, Brown, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Corey, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Otis, Carl, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. E. T. Crowell, Stevens, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Ida, Blake, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mazurka, Flowers, Belfast, for Baltimore.

BELOW—A brig, in tow of pilot boat No. 1.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba, for Liverpool; United Kingdom, for Glasgow.

Steamers Sea Gulf, Idilia, Patapsco, Eleanore, Nightingale, America.

Ship Ashburton.

Barks Thames, Maranthon, Bridgeport, Ablantano, Caroline Lota.

Brig America.

Schrs Albers Paul, Petrel, Julia, J. E. Brown.

Miscellaneous.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, for Liverpool, passed out out of Sandy Hook this morning (8th).

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, Jan. 8, bark Talavera, Merithew, for United States 25th; brigs Forest, State, Harriman, for Havana 12th; Tiberius, Bruce, for Cienfuegos 13th. Schrs. Mary Paton, Philip sld. for Portland Jan. 1; Saladin, Marsh, for New-York 7th.

At St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 16, schr. Edward Lee, dschg.

At Demerara, Jan. 13 brig Springbok, dschg.

At St. Martins, Jan. 17, bark S. W. Holbrook and brig Stanley, for Boston in 4 ds. Also, bark Aberdeen and brig Albert Adams ldg.

At Cardenas, Jan. 29 barks Ellen Stevens and Ella; brig Zephyr; all for New-York in about 10 days.

At Barbados, Jan. 19, bark Hunkers, Falkner, from Philadelphia.

GOING

TO GENTLEMEN: WE ARE CLOSING OUT our Winter stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, at our retail department, No. 3 Park-row, at prices ONE-THIRD BELOW THE REGULAR RATES, to make room for Spring Goods.

Heavy-ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, at $2; regular price $3. Heavy Gray Mixed do., at $1 50. First-class Paper Collars, $1 50 per hundred. Very fine 4-ply Linen Collars $2 40 per dozen. 3,000 dozen 50 cent. ties, at 25 cents. CALL AT ONCE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

Wholesale Department, No. 36 Warren-st.

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